THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The President's Red Light

Spain Prints a White Book

A Push on the Labor Front

¶ **Congress, faced** with a legislative program of formidable proportions, grows restless under executive restraint and visualizes a long, late session in which the heat of summer will add to the heat of discussion. Either pending or proposed in Congress are six important features of the New Deal legislative program. They are:

Judicial reorganization.
Executive reorganization.
Wages and Hours bill.
Agricultural bills.
Wagner housing bill.
Extension of TVA authority.

With such an array of legislative ponderosities before them and with a somewhat general sense of futility regarding the President's insistent pounding on the six-judge court wedge assailing them, Congress grows restive. It wants the "go" signal from the President, and feels that, so long as he remains leaning against the handle of the legislative traffic light with a judicial red lantern, the chances of pushing through the remainder of New Deal legislation are slight.

¶ **Present forecasts** are, therefore, that a part of the program will be abandoned, at least for this session, but even so, a long, warm two months of congressional huddles probably lie ahead. To many a calm citizen who places political manuevers in a subordinate position to general good, there is a sense of disappointment over the fact that, with such worthwhile and generally acceptable proposal as the executive reorganization plan awaiting action, the President gives precedence to such a controversial proposal as the court reorganization scheme. Traffic grows congested and confused on narrow winding roads.

¶ **The Spanish Government** issues a "White Book" accusing Italy of violating the international code of conduct and of "belligerent" practices out of keeping with the League Covenant. So hopes of the British-prompted armistice in Spain suffer a dampening. But Geneva furnishes an umbrella. It insists that a way may be found to coax "voluntary" volunteers and "persuaded" volunteers out of Spain. The "White-Book" minimizes Germany's aid to General Franco, so the impression prevails that Germany may be instrumental in restraining Mussolini. If it is once demonstrated that Germany and Italy will co-operate in withdrawing their "influences" from the fray, General Franco will have to release the volunteers. But the situation remains difficult. Only one side appears in the "White Book." A "black-and-brown" book would tell a different story. The element which might reconcile the two views might be found in a common distaste for war; or in a common realization of the exorbitant cost of war to nations already economically weakened.

¶ **The self-appointed champion** of collective bargaining, C. I. O., assembles its forces and goes into action on several new sectors. In Dearborn the first attempt of the United Automobile Workers of America to invade Mr. Ford's automotive empire is met by a surprising rebuff. Ford workers indicate they don't care to "jine." They say it with fisticuffs. Whereupon the advance guard of the C. I. O. affiliates retreat amidst cries of "frame up." Ford men's excuse is: "They asked for it." Perhaps the same excuse may be popular with the A. F. of L., which is likewise organizing to protect its ranks from C. I. O. incursions. Meanwhile, the C. I. O. strikes against plants located at Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Certainly the evidence indicates that labor and management need an umpire—which is merely echoing what the Administration has been shouting.

¶ **A hundred thousand persons** do something which no other hundred thousand persons ever have done before. They walk across San Francisco's Golden Gate. To enable them to do so, $35,000,000 have been turned into some 4200 feet of concrete and steel which stretch across the tides from San Francisco to Marin County. Only two suspension towers, each 746 feet high—nearly 200 feet higher than the Washington Monument—support the span. Then consider the 100,000 tons of steel; 80,000 miles of wire; the gargantuan amount of brawn and skill and human courage; the inestimable degree of vision and faith and confidence in America's prosperity and the destiny of the West. These are some of the other elements which enter into California's latest great achievement, as the Golden Gate Bridge opens to the accompaniment of a week-long fiesta.

¶ **Neither a hotel strike** nor an unfortunate affair in regard to the National Socialist flag dampens the festivities. The courage, initiative, progressiveness of California has blossomed in a great engineering achievement, and its citizens recognize no elements capable of distracting from their hour of rejoicing.

Still at Helm

Vereenigde Fotobureaux, Amsterdam

Dr. Hendrik Colijn

Ruler of Netherlands Premier Backed in General Election

Fascists Routed As Dutch Voters Stand by Colijn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, May 27—The results of yesterday's general election in the Netherlands show a victory for Prime Minister Hendrik Colijn and a rout of Anton A. Mussert's "Nazis."

The National Socialists, based on the German pattern, have lost about 50 per cent of their followers since the 1935 Senate elections and have only four seats in the Second Chamber, despite their hopes of big gains.

Dr. Colijn's Cabinet was firmly supported and the Premier himself has had a personal victory which will give him an unchallenged position in the new Government.

The position of the parties is not altered appreciably. The new House will have in its right wing—Roman Catholics, 31; Anti-Revolutionaries, 17; Christian Historicals, 8; Liberals, 4; National Socialists, 4; State Reformed, 2; Christian Democrats, 2. In the left wing are: Socialists, 23; Radicals, 6; Communists, 8.

National Socialist Decline

"Democracy or Fascism?" has been the main issue in the Netherlands elections. Few ever doubted the victory of democracy and the fall of fascism. The only uncertainty was, How had the National Socialist movement fared since, at the Senate elections of 1935, it obtained nearly 8 per cent of the votes, and after that saw a brief period of further growth.

The States-General is composed of the Erste Kamer of 50 members, elected for six years by the Provincial Diets; and the Tweede Kamer of 100 members, elected for four years by men and women voters of 25 years and upward.

Prime Minister Colijn is a stanch champion of monarchy and the parliamentary system, and a member of the Calvinist Anti-Revolutionary Party.

Mr. Mussert, former civil engineer

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

London Parley Seeks to Ease Flow of Commerce With U. S.; Empire Would Act as a Unit

Imperial Conference Shows Eagerness for New Agreement, With Financial Interests Demanding Action Even With Reduction in Gold Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—A new method of approach to the problem of improving Anglo-American economic co-operation is understood to have been evolved in the course of Imperial Conference discussions here, where the possibility is being considered of treating the entire British Empire as a unit in the matter of concessions designed to ease the mutual flow of trade with the United States.

It is felt in this connection that the stabilizing effect upon the world situation generally of establishing such co-operation would be so overwhelming that hardly any sacrifice would be too great that brought it about. This has been emphasized this week in the Commons where much attention has been attracted by the declaration made by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who said on Tuesday that "no contribution within the functions of the Government could be a greater achievement for the extension of world trade than an agreement between this country (Britain) and America."

So strong has this movement become that the endeavor is being made by certain financial interests here to use it as a lever for pressing the bankers' familiar demand for currency stabilization, even if this should necessitate some reduction in the world price of gold. This has been regarded as sufficiently serious to have resulted in the meeting on May 25 of Members of Parliament here connected with industry to oppose it on the ground that anything of the kind would tend to bring back unfavorable trade conditions of 1931.

The London Times today sums up the City opinion as opposed to any currency stabilization based on the adoption of an inflexible gold price at present.

It is also noticeable that the Financial News today urges Russia in its own interests not to repeat its recent "shock taetics" in flooding the market with its all too abundant gold.

Duff Cooper Ties Munition Bribery To War Stupidity

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—An acrimonious debate over alleged behind-the-scenes bribery in the international armaments trade stirred the House of Commons today.

P. J. Noel Baker, Labor member, cited evidence of bribery uncovered in the report last September of a royal commission that investigated the private manufacture and commerce in war implements.

"They unearthed a bribe of £50,000 which was to be offered to the head of a foreign power in order to increase its armament orders," he declared. Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Secretary for War, in replying, declared that munitions salesmen approaching a foreign customer "may find it quite impossible to net a contract unless they are prepared to give a substantial commission to a statesman, to sell the goods."

The War Minister argued, however, that the practice was not anything new, adding:

"The commission is given to a corrupt statesman, the foreign country has the goods it requires, and the people of England are employed to make them.

"So far as the sardonic, ugly fact exists that in the last war men were killed by bullets made in our own country, it is a cruel part of the irony of war, but it made very little difference to those who were killed whether the bullets were made at home or abroad.

"The more these hideous facts are advertised, the better. I don't mind full publicity being given anything which will impress on the mind of the world the stupidity as well as the wickedness of war."

British Abandon Plans for Truce In Spanish War

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—A British plan for a truce in Spain was virtually abandoned today.

The disclosure was made along with plans for a simple plea to both sides in the Spanish civil conflict to "humanize the war." This was put in first place on the agenda of the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Previously, a truce to permit the withdrawal of all foreign fighters in Spain had been suggested by the British.

Soviet Russia's members of the Committee yesterday blocked immediate dispatch of an appeal to Spain when the non-intervention body attempted to extend the note beyond a mere request to Spaniards to cease the bombing of "open" towns.

A new draft of the note will be considered by the committee Friday for final action. It was understood the committee also wanted to ask the Spaniards to refrain from all aerial bombing. Soviet delegates objected.

The non-intervention committee, after sending the "humanization" note to Spain, is expected to consider a technical plan now in the hands of member governments for the withdrawal of volunteers without an armistice.

Informed sources said that if all Governments agreed to withdraw volunteers, then the question of an armistice might be returned to the committee's agenda.

Italy accused in White Book; Insurgents shift Bilbao attacks: Page 10

Feminine Secrets of Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, and Daisy Harriman, new Minister to Norway, indulged in a chat about Washington women last night.

It wasn't behind anyone's back. In fact, they talked over the radio on Mrs. Roosevelt's commercial program so the whole nation could hear.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she is often asked what women in the capital visitors would be most interested in meeting. Among the many, she and Mrs. Harriman picked out these:

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, "a human person with a quick sense of humor."

Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who as president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company preached and practiced higher working standards.

Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, who directs the handling of gold and silver bullion.

Her assistant, Mary M. O'Reilly, a treasury official for 35 years who "can tell one instantly the price of silver in any part of the world."

Ellen Woodward, enthusiastic red-haired assistant WPA director.

Ruth Shipley, who directs the issuing of passports in the State Department and assists people in establishing citizenship.

Dorothy Detzer, noted for the "moral courage" she displays in her work for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, who "never suggests anyone doing anything she won't do herself."

Dr. Louise Stanley, who directs research on foods and clothing for the home economics bureau.

Representative Caroline O'Day, "one of Washington's most charming women."

The President's wife gave a little piece of advice to women coming to Washington to fill an official position. It was: "Never allow your personal feelings to interfere with anything that may help the cause you are serving. I have known many people who because they were not given personal credit for some achievement turned against the very cause they had most at heart."

Mrs. Harriman left for New York today and will sail from there next Wednesday to take up her post at Oslo.

Junior Naturalists Of Western Australia Seek Overseas Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWLEY, W. Aust.—The Junior Naturalists Club of Western Australia has been formed here as a branch of the Naturalists Club. The movement is part of the state university's program for the expansion of cultural organizations.

The juniors are to have their own committee of management, and carry on their own affairs in their own way under friendly consultation with the older club.

Affiliations are to be sought with overseas organizations, and interchange of papers and lectures and specimens will be carried out. The first president is Charles Smith, and the first secretary Don Smith, the address being in care of the Museum, Perth.

The initial lecture was by Charles Hamilton and was entitled "The Pleasures to be Had from the Study of Nature." A. P. West donated the first specimens to the club, a collection of rare cowrie shells from California.

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President Allows 24 Hours' Notice For Aviation Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—By official proclamation of the President of the United States, issued to the press at approximately 11 a. m. (E. S. T.) today, the people of the Republic are invited to gird themselves for appropriate celebration no later than tomorrow of National Aviation Day.

This will be quick work. Indeed, it is questioned whether any such day for national observance was ever whisked out of Congress' tall silk hat and given Presidential approval with such celerity.

As latterly as on May 25, 1937—that was Tuesday—Congress passed Public Resolution No. 32, providing in part that the President designate May 28 as National Aviation Day, issue a proclamation calling upon officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate exercises.

On May 26—that was yesterday—the President, though he cancelled all appointments, signed the resolution.

And on May 27—that is today—there is issued under the Great Seal of the United States the proper proclamation, calling upon the people to do all these things. The proclamation bears yesterday's date, but it can scarcely be said to have been issued until the moment when Stephen T. Early, the President's assistant secretary, handed mimeographed copies to newspapermen. Then, only, was the public able to learn what its duties tomorrow will be.

Lowest Wheat Carry-Over In U.S. Since 1919

Domestic Crop Estimates Gain—World Prospects Are Lower

Price Level Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The smallest United States carry-over of wheat since 1919 is forecast by the Department of Agriculture. At the same time, decreases in wheat acreage are indicated for the 1937 harvest in almost all the northern hemisphere except the United States, but in this country so great is the increased acreage being sown that a net increase of 10 per cent is anticipated.

World prices are gradually improving. "Another smaller world crop," says the Department of Agriculture, "increased demand, or a materially higher general price level, however, would be expected to result in even higher foreign prices in 1937-38 than in 1936-37. In this event, the downward adjustment in domestic prices relative to world prices, as the United States goes on an export basis, might be largely offset by higher world prices."

But this favorable outlook is clouded with numerous uncertainties. While the immediate prospect seems fairly good, the market—with its small carry-over—is unusually sensitive, and prospects of a materially larger American crop might send it downward.

The gradual whittling away of the tremendous American carry-over, with related factors, drove domestic prices down to starvation levels, is shown in the following figures showing the carry-over as of July 1 in the last five years:

1933, 378,000,000 bushels.
1934, 274,000,000 bushels.
1935, 148,000,000 bushels.
1937, 90 to 100,000,000 bushels.

Normal Carryover

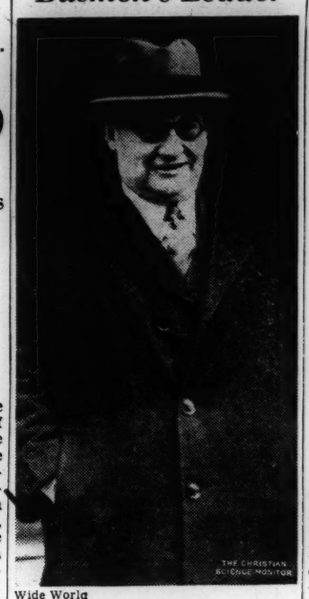
Prior to the accumulation of large surpluses in the United States, the normal American carry-over on July 1 averaged about 115,000,000 bushels.

"The increase over the 1936 harvested acreage" says the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "is due wholly to the larger wheat acreage in the United States. A 1 per cent decrease is indicated for Canada, a 1 per cent decrease for Europe, and an 8 per cent decrease for the north African countries, compared with last year."

Crop prospects in many European countries are not favorable because of excessive moisture and cool weather. A decrease of 412,000 acres in the 1937 spring wheat acreage sown in Canada is calculated. For the United States, however, there has been an increase from 11,212,000,000 acres of spring wheat in 1936 to 20,918,000,000 acres in 1937. In winter wheat, the increase is from 37,608,000,000 acres to 47,401,000,000 acres. These two increases account for practically all of the world increase. Fifteen countries in Europe have gone down, in acreage sown, from 60,135,000,000 acres in 1936 to 59,445,000,000 acres in 1937. The North African total is down, from 8,944,000,000 acres to 8,253,000,-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Busmen's Leader



Wide World

Ernest Bevin

General Secretary, British Transport and General Workers' Union

New York G. O. P. Splits on Giving Aid to LaGuardia

NEW YORK, May 27—The role the Republican Party will play in the forthcoming New York City mayoralty contest in which Tammany Democrats hope to recapture City Hall, was an open question here today that found the party split wide and New Deal hostility taking precedence over any other issue involved. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, so enthusiastically pro-Roosevelt that he has patterned much of his "nonpartisan" rule after current federal policy, is the storm-center.

To those Republicans who consider the LaGuardia administration better than anything that formerly had the handling of city affairs, the Fusion executive is still the one choice to head the party ticket.

Indeed, after a tempestuous Republican meeting here last night, with a chair hopelessly bested for long periods by partisans as vocal as they were forcible against again placing the party standard in Mr. LaGuardia's hands, the entire 1937 municipal issue appeared to turn on "constitutionalism" vs. "collectivism," as it concerns the next presidential election.

The burden of the eloquence was that the Republican who honors his party must never forget that there is in Washington an Administration forcing an "un-American form of government" on the nation, and that in this light all else political must be viewed. The temper of the gathering was such that for a man to say, "we have said national politics has nothing to do with city politics," provoked physical combat. There were Republicans present who made impassioned pleas to their colleagues to confine the mayoral contest to "the ideal of service to the community." Twenty seven of these, headed by Charles Evans Hughes Jr., Felix M. Warburg, William Jay Schieffelin,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Steel Mills Close; Ford Issue Again; British Strikes End

New Tribunal on Labor Claims Sought as Busmen Resume Work

Public Control Of Transport Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—With the official announcement that a new agreement has been reached in the industrial dispute which for four weeks has deprived London of its buses, not only are some 1,000,000 workers here today able to look forward to the restoration of one of their chief means of street transport, but the door has been opened for consideration of means of preventing a recurrence of such a serious interference with public convenience.

In the coal industry, a merger of two important mine unions is regarded as definitely averting the threat of a national coal strike in England. The two unions are the Nottinghamshire Industrial Union (sponsored by mine owners) and the Nottinghamshire Miners Association. The strike threat centered upon re-employment of Harworth Colliery workers and company unionism.

The striking busmen are to return to work tomorrow on the old eight-hour day against which they struck, asking a half-hour reduction. Agreement was announced after Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport Union, had taken over control from the busmen's committee in the name of the national executive.

Tentative Agreement

The agreement is tentative, the men agreeing to work "pending conclusion of a new agreement." A definitive accord is to be negotiated on the basis of the report rendered before the Coronation by a court of inquiry.

During the strike, busmen lost some £450,000 in wages. Strike costs in direct outlay of union funds are estimated at more than £100,000. Gross receipts of the Transport Board dropped something like £500,000.

These evidences of loss all around are motivating the demand for long-term prevention of such wasteful strikes.

The ball is being set rolling for permanent measures by a question from the Labor benches in the House of Commons today, inquiring what steps the Government proposes to take to establish parliamentary control over the London Transport Board, which is a semipublic body responsible for the entire system of local road and rail passenger transport in London.

Other Disputes Pending

But the question at issue goes much deeper, since the London bus strike is only one of a number of pending labor disputes affecting the public interest generally.

Thus, unified claims of various kinds are under discussion from all

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

C. I. O. Leader Links Plant Police to Attack on Organizers

A. F. of L. Invades Lewis Auto Field

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Virtually complete stoppage of steel production in the plants of three independent steel producers was claimed by the C. I. O. today, in another offensive to compel the independents to sign bargaining contracts. The companies involved are Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel employing nearly 80,000 workers in 32 plants, scattered over five states.

Republic Steel claimed a few plants were still operating; union officials countered that only a few men were on the job. However, police at South Chicago forced the picket lines back a block and a half from a Republic Steel plant against strenuous labor protest, and said 150 men were admitted for work.

At Pittsburgh, Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, dispatched a telegram to Republic Steel officials charging that one of the Corporation's policemen at Canton, Ohio, shot a foreman and admitted he was endeavoring to fire from ambush on pickets. Mr. Murray also asked for a conference with Republic officials.

The strike was orderly for the most part; union officials seeking to keep discipline in their own ranks.

At Detroit, Mich., two C. I. O. organizers and 16 other persons were injured and driven away from a gate at the Ford River Rouge plant where they had endeavored to distribute literature between shifts. A Ford spokesman said the assailants were workmen and that they were provoked by shouts of "scab" from organizers. Union leaders claimed they recognized members of the Ford special police, and appealed to the National Labor Relations Board and state authorities for punishment of those responsible.

At Gillespie, Ill., stay-down strikers in the Superior Coal Company's mine at Wilsonville, Ill., began the second week of their demonstration, cheered by support of local No. 1 of the Progressive Miners of America. They seek to share their work with other miners who had been laid off.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 27—Discarding previous restraint, one of John L. Lewis' sharpest labor adversaries, A. O. Wharton, president of the machinists' union of the American Federation of Labor, is jumping into the automobile industry to compete with the Committee for Industrial Organization for the tens of thousands of unorganized workers remaining there.

"We've never done anything until this moment to interfere with the U. A. W. A., (United Automobile Workers of America, motor branch of the C. I. O.)," Mr. Wharton declared.

"But if this is war, as the C. I. O. secretary says, they will find us in front of them as an obstacle to further progress."

Strategy Disclosed

Hundreds of calls from mass production plants have been received by the Machinists' Union, urging it to come in and organize, Mr. Wharton declared. These invitations had been refused until here in Cincinnati he began to swing his union into action. Strategy of the federation in challenging Lewis unions in mass production apparently is disclosed. The machinists' union stands ready to take in workers who do not want to go into the C. I. O. but are impelled to join a labor union of some kind.

Hitherto, such employees had no place to go. What was left of company unions or works councils has been cracking up and disappearing, especially since the Wagner Labor Act forbidding company support of a company union was approved by the Supreme Court.

Many employees of General Motors Corporation in particular, embittered against the C. I. O. by being thrown out of work for weeks due to a strike called against their wishes, have felt what seemed to them the danger of being forced into the C. I. O. or being forced out of their jobs.

Independent Unions

Scores of independent labor organizations have been rising in the automobile industry, it is reported by delegates of the first of these unions to ask incorporation into the A. F. of L. Yet it is not clear whether the A. F. of L. program is going to satisfy them entirely.

Gauged by sentiment of the first delegation, many workers who disapprove of the C. I. O. like the C. I. O. idea. In short, the C. I. O. plan of one big union has been popularized among mass production workers throughout the industry. If this sample of sentiment is typical, the semi-skilled who do not like Mr. Lewis would prefer to join a big union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

As yet, the A. F. of L. has not indicated that it is ready to go that far in the automobile field, but, seemingly, it has come nearer to the in-

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

New England Represented by Single Delegate at Convention

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, May 26, 1787

Having achieved its first objective of obtaining a quorum and getting organized for business, the Federal Convention recessed over the week-end preparatory to starting actual deliberations on Monday.

The day's idleness gave an opportunity to cast over the list of deputies who were recorded present yesterday and appraise to what extent the attendance thus far is really representative of the 13 states. Those with half or more of their delegations present were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

King Urges Haste

One striking point observed is that not a single state of the four in the eastern or New England group is yet so represented as to cast a vote. In fact only one delegate from that whole area—the starting place of the Revolution—has yet arrived. He is Rufus King, youngest of the four delegates named by Massachusetts. He has lately represented his state in Congress at New York, where he last year married Miss Mary Alsop, the daughter of a New York merchant and political leader, John Alsop.

Mr. King expressed himself as being mortified that he alone should be present from New England. He has written to a friend in Connecticut urging him to hurry on delegates from that state.

This situation has led to some speculation and a little uneasiness as to whether the eastern states may after all prove lukewarm to the idea of a stronger union. Rhode Island is reported in the hands of unfriendly officials, and although New Hampshire named deputies in January it is uncertain whether they will attend. Considerable resistance is said to have been offered in Massachusetts and Connecticut at the novelty of some proposals for strengthening the Confederation. One deputy here, remarking the apparently greater republicanism in the southern and middle states, ventured the explanation that as New Englanders had based the most sanguine hopes on a republican form of government in place of monarchy they had suffered the most disappointment in finding it also subject to faults.

In fact, Mr. King was won only gradually to the support of a convention such as the present. Although he favored stronger federal powers, such as granting a 5 per cent impost to Congress, he and Elbridge Gerry a year and a half ago recommended to Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts that the commissioners to any convention of the states should be very limited in their powers to revise the Articles of Confederation.

Identical Dates Set

When the Annapolis convention asked for such a meeting, he declared before the Massachusetts House of Representatives that the initiative and confirmation of the work must legally come from Congress and from Congress alone. Later, however, he offered the bridge which brought the plans of Annapolis and of Congress together. When the New York delegation in Congress moved in February to call a convention, ignoring the time and place proposed in the Annapolis resolutions, Mr. King proposed a resolution which likewise made no mention of the spontaneous action of the commissioners from the five middle states but designated the same place and date they had named. Thus the deputies now here find themselves complying both with the call of Annapolis and with that of Congress.

More serious than any hesitancy on the part of New England delegates may be the fury aroused in another section by reports of the treaty which John Jay, the American foreign secretary, has been on the point of signing with the Spanish minister. In order to obtain trading privileges with Spanish colonies which are greatly desired by the commercial interests of the north and east, this pact would suspend for 25 years the claims of the United States to free navigation of the Mississippi past the Spanish posts in Louisiana.

Considered Betrayal

The pioneering peoples in the so-called Kentucky county of Virginia bordering on the Ohio river and in that western portion of North Carolina which has undertaken to set itself up as the separate State of Franklin, reaching to the Mississippi river, are up in arms at what they consider rank betrayal. The floating of their products to the Gulf of Mexico is vital to them and they have aroused southern states to opposition of the treaty.

Some delegates here believe this criticism will arouse distrust of stronger federal powers as a supposed example of how they might be used. It is believed this is what caused former Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia suddenly to turn from advocacy of centralized powers and to refuse his appointment as a deputy to the convention.

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787. Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

Belief Grows That States in Northeast Are Cool to Federal Plan

Illustration on Page 10.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE

Let us Marfak your car

Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Prestolite and Delco Batteries
Prepare Your Car for Summer Driving

Parade Grounds Service
Coney Island Avenue, at Caton
Windsor 8-8829

FOR OVER A CENTURY
FUR STORAGE
WITH
BALCH-PRICE
HAS SPELLED SECURITY
FOR
THOUSANDS OF OWNERS OF FURS!
Phone TRIANGLE 5-5900
BALCH-PRICE
Furriers for Over a Century
FULTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN

Cool and comfortable for spectator sports—a natural Leghorn Hat with open crown finished off with a black velvet band and streamers.

Fanny and Hilda
501 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK
AT 52ND STREET

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

Republic and C. I. O. Present Opposite Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 27—Texts of statements issued by the Republic Steel Corporation and by Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee on the eve of the strike, follow:

Republic Steel Corporation has been asked to sign the C. I. O. contract.

Why has that not been done?

Is it because Republic is unwilling to practice collective bargaining?

Is it because Republic pays low wages?

The answer to both these questions is no. Republic practices collective bargaining. It pays high wages.

Why has Republic opposed the contract?

Move for Closed Shop

Because we are convinced this contract would be merely the first step toward a later demand for the closed shop and the check-off.

These are the real issues in the present controversy.

It is time they were brought out into the open. Let the employees and the public face them squarely.

The closed shop and the check-off do not involve wages or hours, or conditions of work.

It is now clear the C. I. O. wants to impose the closed shop upon workers and industry.

What is the closed shop?

It is an arrangement between an employer and a labor union which denies the right of the individual worker to make his own choice as to whether he wishes to belong to a union or not.

It denies his right to choose what particular union he desires to join—if any.

It is none of the employer's business to make that decision.

If an employer advises his workers not to join a particular union, it is called coercion and intimidation.

But if the same employer, by a closed-shop contract, forces workers to join a particular union, it is not called intimidation and coercion.

This view is illogical and false.

It is just as much coercion to force a man into a union as it is to attempt to keep him out of a union.

For this reason, Republic does not believe in the closed shop.

One of the C. I. O.'s major objectives is the closed shop. The other is the check-off.

By means of the check-off the C. I. O. would be assured of dues from every employee without the trouble of collecting them. The employer would do that.

We believe a worker's money is his own personal property to do with as he chooses. He can spend it or save it or give it away.

If he wants to contribute to a labor union, that's his business. If he does not want to contribute, that's his business. If he has been paying dues to a union and wants to stop, that's also his business. At any rate, it's none of the employer's business.

The check-off means the employer takes union dues out of the pay envelope of the worker. He becomes a union collector. He forces the worker to pay his union dues. If he does not want to pay, the employer makes him pay by taking his money away from him.

Surely that is wrong. It is intereference in a man's private affairs.

Check-off Is Tax

But there is more to the check-off than that. The union dues become a first tax. The butcher, the grocer and the doctor might go unpaid. But not the union. It gets the worker's money first, because the employer deducts it from his wages. That's wrong.

We don't want to be a dues collector for the C. I. O. or any labor union.

The C. I. O. has shown its hand in demands already made on some companies for the closed shop and check-off.

That is a taste of what every company which signs this contract with the C. I. O. must face sooner or later.

We believe the closed shops and the check-off are not consistent with a square deal.

What are the principles involved in a square deal?

1. Right of the worker to collective bargaining through representatives of his own choosing, free from coercion from any source.

2. Right of the worker to work without being forced to pay tribute against his will.

3. The right and duty of management to plan and supervise operations.

4. Responsibility of management to pay the highest wage the business can standfi and a fair return to the people whose savings made the business possible.

These principles make for a balanced prosperity of a business and all those dependent upon it. They spell a square deal.

Is it wages?

High Hourly Rates

No. Republic's hourly rates are as high as any in the steel industry, and far above the average for most industries. Its men get more total income a year.

Is it hours?

No. Republic has the 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

Is it vacations with pay?

No. Republic provides vacations with pay for employees who have been with the company for three years or more.

Is it collective bargaining?

No. Republic practices collective bargaining.

Well, what is it? Why should more than 53,000 men be threatened with a strike?

Is it for any other reason than the personal and political ambitions of C. I. O. leaders?

Ask the man who tells you to start trouble what more you could get through a strike than you're getting now.

People ask: "Why don't you sign this contract with the C. I. O.? Isn't that the easiest thing to do?"

Of course it's the easiest thing to do, but that doesn't make it the right thing.

It is the course we might take if we cared nothing about our responsibility to our 59,000 employees and our 43,000 stockholders—who represent, with their families, about 400,000 people.

We can't let 400,000 people down just because it's the easiest thing to do.

We believe the interests of all these people are best served by standing firm against the closed shop and the check-off.

This contract is a step toward the closed shop and the check-off.

We do not want to take even the first step toward anything that we think might do harm to our employees and our stockholders.

Murray's Statement

The statement of Philip Murray follows:

The refusal of such independent steel producers as Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel and others to sign a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee is the sole reason for the present crisis in the steel industry.

So that there may be no confusion about the issue, I wish to repeat publicly the offer made privately in conference with these steel companies: There is still time for those steel companies to accede to the wishes of their workmen by signing a contract similar to that signed by the Union States Steel Corporation and about 140 other steel firms.

Let no one be confused by the bugaboo of a "closed shop," which these independents are merely using as a smoke screen to persist in an antiquated policy of:

"The workmen be damned. We don't want him to have the protection of a written contract. A written contract guarantees wages and hours for its duration. We might want to slash wages and lengthen hours any time.

United States Steel and 140 other steel companies have signed contracts with the S. W. O. C. They are not "closed shops." They are union shops where the workmen no longer have the day-by-day fear of dismissal because of a bad-tempered boss. And the men are assuming the new responsibility which comes to mills with signed contracts.

375,000 Workmen

Under union contract at present are approximately 375,000 workmen in the 140 steel company mills.

The action of these so-called "big independents" is more than a refusal to deal with the union of their workmen. It is a defy of all government agencies. There is a conspiracy among them. Executives of these corporations admit they have an agreement with other independents to refuse to sign a written contract.

Republic Steel, especially, is deliberately and knowingly violating the Wagner law.

That company has instituted a policy of mass persecution. It closed down certain mills in Massillon and Canton last week on Saturday (Massillon) and told its workmen it intended to "starve them into submission." Such coercive tactics and discrimination are a direct violation of the Wagner law. It was a rebellion against such tactics that brought the strike last night in those two steel cities.

Republic Steel is planning a reign of terrorism. Its mills are loaded with guns. The nation knows of the dastardly attempt by Republic Steel to interfere with the Government election at the plants of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation last week by sending its police chiefs and thugs into Aliquippa. Of course, the company made a lame excuse that those men were there as "observers." But why did they disappear so suddenly when warrants were sworn out for their arrest? Observers had nothing to fear.

But Republic Steel, leader in this "unholy alliance" to deny their own workmen the benefit of a signed contract, might as well know today that the public will not stand for gunmen methods any more.

Let any one of these independent steel companies advance one good argument why they will not sign a contract, as have 140 other steel companies. That is the sole issue—a signed contract to protect workmen.

Scouts to Publish Paper

WASHINGTON (AP)—Boy Scouts attending the National Jamboree here June 30-July 9 will publish their own daily morning newspaper, the Jamboree Journal.

The Journal is to be a 16-page illustrated tabloid with a circulation estimated at 50,000 copies. It will be edited and illustrated by Boy Scouts and their leaders who are members of Boy Scout press clubs.

Steel Mills Shut By C. I. O. Strike, 70,000 Men Idle

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 27 (AP)—An orderly strike of more than 70,000 workers—called by the Committee for Industrial Organization to enforce its demand for bargaining contracts—hindered steel operations today in five states.

Fires were banked in great furnaces that had been operating for weeks at the highest production rate since 1929.

In Ohio's Mahoning Valley alone 32,000 workers were idle, and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee claimed a 100 per cent tie-up of plants of Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, independent steel producers which have expressed willingness to bargain with the C. I. O. affiliate but have insisted signing of a contract would lead to a closed shop.

In the Chicago area, where 25,000 were affected, the strike order from S. W. O. C.'s chairman, Philip Murray, shut down plants of the Inland Steel Company—third of the three independents against which S. W. O. C. was aiming in its current chapter of the organizing effort John L. Lewis started with the signing of a contract by the United States Steel Corporation.

15,000 Others Idle

Fifteen thousand more men were idle in Ohio plants outside the Mahoning Valley.

Republic spokesmen said several of its mills were operating, but union leaders countered with claims that only a few men remained in the plants. In the Buffalo, N. Y., area C. I. O. leaders claimed a two-thirds shutdown; the companies said most of the men were working.

The first test of the strike's effectiveness came last night, when the shifts changed. The second test was at 7 a. m. today, time for another shift change. At both times only minor skirmishes occurred at most places.

Other plants, including those of Republic at South Buffalo, N. Y., and South Chicago, Ill., were picketed but continued operations as mill men acted against the three firms which employ one seventh of the industry's workers in cities from the Gulf to Canada and from coast to coast.

Of the three firms whose production represents approximately 16 per cent of the industry's total output, only Republic—second-largest producer independent of the United States Steel Corporation—attempted to operate. A Republic spokesman at the concern's Cleveland offices said operations would continue unless picketing was heavy enough to make it unsafe for those who wanted to work.

Reports of Disorder

Scattered reports of minor disorder came after Mr. Murray announced the decision to strike following a three-hour conference with subordinates in Youngstown's central auditorium.

At Canton, Ohio, where one of eight Republic units continued to operate, a shotgun charge felled Franklin P. Manly, foreman at the subsidiary Berger Company, as he fled, he said, from strike pickets.

More than a score of strikers were arrested, including S. W. O. C. district director, John F. Rife, on charges of unlawful assembly when police forced a throng from Republic's South Chicago plant. A force of 500 policemen was mobilized and held in readiness.

Leonard Ross, C. I. O. textile organizer, reported he was struck as he stood in a crowd watching the South Buffalo picket line. C. I. O. leaders called a mass meeting of workers "to instruct them in strike technique."

The strike order was read by Mr. Murray. Emerging from a room in the auditorium, he gave the strike order effective at 11 o'clock last night, local time, declaring: "All the mechanics have been created to take care of the situation. Necessary maintenance men will be furnished each company by local lodges and committees. It is the purpose of our organization to conduct the strike peacefully."

Eyes on Birmingham

The Birmingham, Ala., area, was exempt from the original strike order but Mr. Murray said S. W. O. C. leaders would meet there to consider action in the locality where Republic's southern activity is centered. He said, "we are advised by delegates, particularly those of Republic Steel Corporation, that scores of munitions are located at each of the plants, including machine guns."

"We are having this brought to attention of state officials and proper agencies of the Federal Government," Mr. Murray continued. "The day of gunmen is ended. Our organization will assist in every legitimate way to drive them out of industry."

The company withheld comment.

A. F. of L. Union Opens Drive To Organize Auto Workers

(Continued From Page 1)

dustrial union there than ever before.

After talking with Mr. Wharton, a delegation from a General Motors plant reported he had taken their independent union into the machinists union and had left it to the tool and die makers in the plant to vote whether to stay with the rest of the A. F. of L. group or not.

If tool and die makers, highly-trained mechanics, decide to go along with the A. F. of L. semi-skilled in the plant, then the machinists' local becomes virtually as much of an industrial union as the C. I. O. group already organized there.

However, if the tool and die makers prefer to stay by themselves and enter the machinists as a separate local, labor observers expect to see a federation of the two A. F. of L. units for purposes of common action.

In fending off the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. war cry from the start has been the menace, as it called it, of workers being divided into a number of small craft unions and so weakened.

Retort of the A. F. of L. is that it plans the common organization of all semiskilled mass production workers. Numbering probably 90 per cent or more, excepts only the highest skilled so they can present their own case to management, and unites all workers through a joint bargaining committee as on the railroads, probably the highest organized of all industries.

It is still to be proved how popular the A. F. of L. and its plan of organization will be in mass production industries, where not shut out by exclusive bargaining agreements already obtained by the C. I. O.

Doubtless various independent groups will feel like the Indianapolis, Ind., delegation, which said: "We are organized and want to find a home." Some may want a connection with a national trade union apart from the C. I. O. enough to join the A. F. of L. And some may try to continue their lone way. The Indianapolis plant, incidentally, is a Chevrolet commercial body plant with 1200 workers. Of these 175 are tool and die makers.

In any event, Mr. Wharton has adopted a militancy which has been lacking in the A. F. of L. until this week. He is recognized as one of its keenest union leaders. He also is spurred by the threat to his organization in the industrial unionism of the C. I. O., which if universally successful would absorb many machinists. Mr. Wharton and Mr. Lewis have long wrestled over clashing interests of their organizations.

The machinists' union is big, experienced, compact, wealthy and energetic. It has funds to finance organization on a generous scale. If it is going to jump into mass production, as its president indicates, and if workers outside of the C. I. O. are responsive, the C. I. O. will encounter a substantial rival.

A marine transportation department of the A. F. of L., uniting its marine unions, undoubtedly will be established by the executive council now in session here, announced William Green, president of the federation.

WPA Aides Strike In New York Area Against Relief Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—What was characterized as the most effective strike demonstration in local Works Progress Administration history was staged today in a city-wide stoppage of work by several thousand WPA workers in protest against the cut in the unemployment aid appropriation by Congress. Some projects were closed and others curtailed.

The strike was called by six local relief unions with the support of numerous other groups, including Local 802 of the American Federation of Labor, said to have 10,000 members.

The closing of all playhouses here where Works Progress Administration theater project productions are on was ordered for tonight.

At Works Progress headquarters it was said there would be no reprisals against the strikers, but that those who walked out would lose one day's pay.

Oscar Fuus, vice-chairman of the Workers' Alliance, estimated that 10,000 workers, exclusive of the musicians, had joined the walkout. Strikers are demanding passage of the $3,000,000,000 relief bill introduced by Representative Gerald J. Boileau (Progressive) of Wisconsin.

Bus

(Continued From Page 1)

classes of British railway workers. Other claims are from the entire Amalgamated Engineering Union, including sheet metal and aircraft workers. Only yesterday the announcement was made of what has today led by an overwhelming vote to settlement of the long-standing coal mining dispute which has been threatening to hold up Britain's main fuel supply on a national scale.

Within Legal Rights

In the case of the London bus walkout, order has been maintained throughout and the 25,000 drivers and ticket-collectors concerned have acted legally in withholding their labor. This, however, has not reduced the public inconvenience caused, an inconvenience which it is felt might easily have attained much greater proportions. In the case of London buses it is hoped to meet the situation by setting up a permanent tribunal to investigate labor claims and grievances before the walkout stage is reached, also "to apportion the blame with correct judgment," so that public sympathy may be rightly directed.

It is felt, however, that more fundamental measures may be required if the freedom of labor contract, where public service is concerned, is maintained.

Union Recognition In Hawaii Hailed By Longshoremen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Recognition of the Hilo Longshoremen's Association has been heralded by unionists here as a major victory for organized labor in Hawaii and as an opening wedge in a drive toward organization of all waterfront labor in the Territory.

Comprising about 500 longshoremen, the Hilo association is one of the most potent unions in the Territory. C. Brewer & Company, Ltd., principal employers of waterfront labor on the island of Hawaii, have recognized the association as chief bargaining agency for longshoremen in Hilo.

Recognition of the union by the company obviated the necessity of a National Labor Relations Board poll to determine whether the Hilo association represented a majority of longshoremen.

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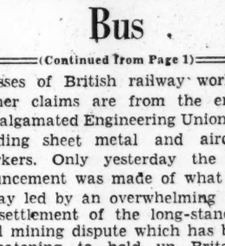

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Knoxville Drops City Manager For Return to Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 27—After 14 years of city manager government, Knoxville has been ordered to return to its old practice of electing a mayor by popular vote. An amendment to its council manager charter, passed by the Legislature this month, requires an elected mayor to take over the duties of city manager this fall.

While advocates of the amendment argued that this does not abolish the city manager plan, the International City Manager's Association considers it so serious a departure from the council-manager system that it disqualifies Knoxville from listing as a council-manager city.

No local uprising against the city manager plan is held responsible for the change, although it is recognized that local government here was not beyond improvement. The State Legislature actually passed the bill over the protests of this county's direct Senator, Andrew Jackson Graves, who said that many of his constituents had petitioned him against the amendments. But his argument that it was customary for the Legislature to comply with the wishes of a local legislator on local legislation was not heeded.

The author of the amendment, a Knoxville attorney who is chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, had more influence in the capital, Senator Wayne Parkey, representing four counties—Knox, Loudon, Polk and Monroe—steered the bill to enactment.

The action of the Legislature, in deciding to take away this modern form of government from a city of more than 100,000 population, is regarded as without precedent for a city of this size, according to headquarters of the International City Managers' Association. "It is throwing democratic government to the winds," commented Clarence E. Ridley, executive secretary.

While other important cities, like Cleveland, have tried the plan and given it up, defeat of the system has usually been accomplished by local referenda. Even though leaders of the opposition may have been motivated by a desire to regain lost political power and patronage, as a rule they are required to fight the plan at the polls. This is considered a fairer method by friends of the council-manager plan who count on the mass of people for support of the non-political system of administration. It is the people, they say, who should decide whether the plan has succeeded or failed.

But the people usually want to keep the plan once they get it. Of the 464 cities which have adopted council-manager government since its beginning more than a quarter century ago, only 22 had rejected it by popular vote by the end of 1936, according to the Municipal Year Book.

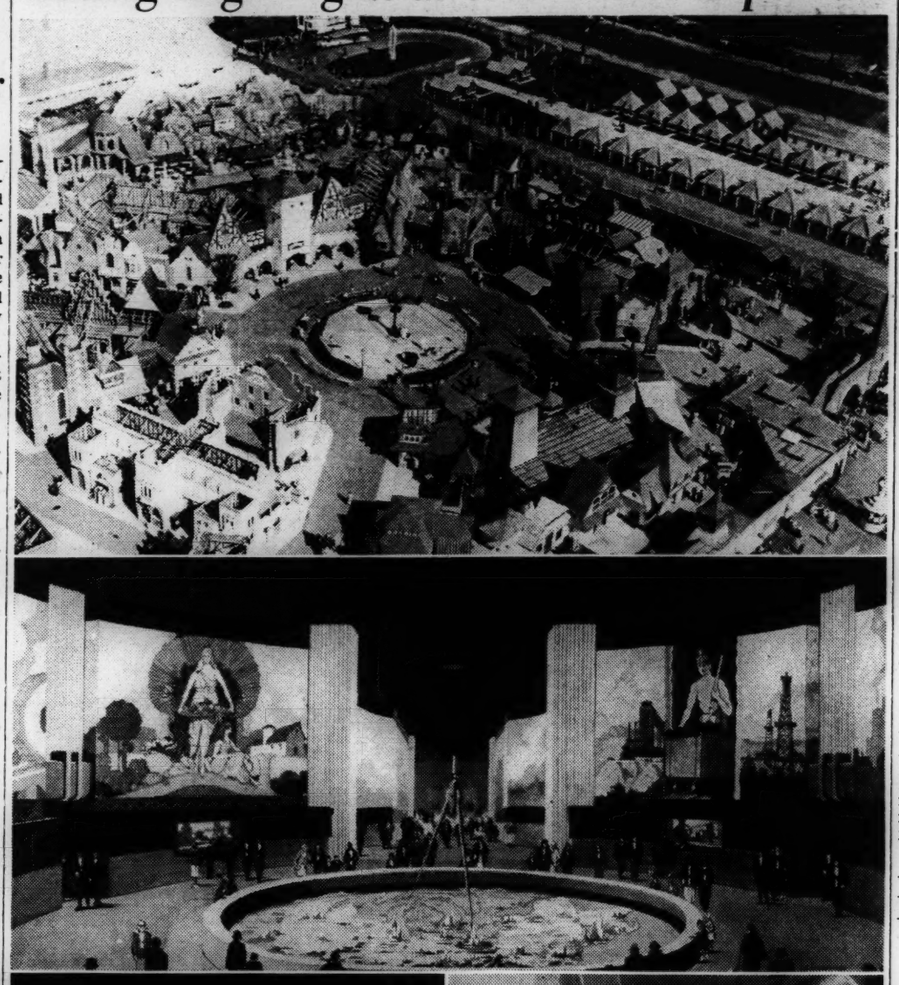
Woman Lamp Expert Inspects English Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXBOROUGH, Eng.—One of the few woman mining safety-lamp experts in the world, Miss Monica Maurice, recently descended Barnborough Main colliery, near this Yorkshire town, to inspect new high-power electric lighting installed at three of the conveyor faces.

Miss Maurice, who had recently returned from a visit to Germany and the Netherlands, where she made a tour of Dutch State mines, is a director of a mining safety-lamp company which has supplied equipment to the Manvers Main collieries group. She was anxious to see for herself the practical effect of the lighting at the faces and the success of the system.

Among High Lights at Great Lakes Exposition



Cleveland Prepares to Welcome Visitors to the Fair

Upper—Air View of Streets of the World at the Exposition. Middle—Sketch of Main Rotunda in the Making of a Nation Section. In the Foreground Is a Relief Map of the Great Lakes Area. Lower Left—Working Model Showing the Distillation Process in Oil Refining. Lower Right—Peg Willin Humphrey, Associate Director of the Exposition, Studies a Mural Depicting Mining and Petroleum in the Exhibition Hall

Great Lakes Fair Sets Stage for Reopening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27—Snipping of a broad white ribbon between two gilded columns will mark the reopening of the Great Lakes Exposition here Saturday.

Margaret Neck, newly elected queen of the 101-day show, will part the ribbon, using a pair of shears that were said to have spliced the sails for the first large boat on the Great Lakes.

Grouped around her will be James Roosevelt, son of the President, the Governors of the eight states bordering the lakes and numerous army and navy officials.

As the ribbon parts, a company of infantry, drawn up at the side, will fire a salute—a signal for factory and tugboat whistles to announce the exposition's opening to a waiting city.

Fairs Exchange Salute

After the exercises at the entrance, the opening day will group around the stage of Radioland to hear Roosevelt give the dedicatory address.

Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland will speak for the city and each of the eight lakes' Governors will give addresses in behalf of their states.

At night the lighting of the show-grounds along the lakefront will be even more dramatic. Sitting at his desk in the White House in Washington, the President will touch a button, turning a switch for the floodlighting of the exposition.

The President will then speak briefly over the radio network, after which Grover Whalen, general manager of the New York Exposition, will take his turn at the microphone to salute the Great Lakes Exposition.

Granted fair weather, fully 100,000 persons are expected to pass through the gates of the exposition on opening day.

Spread before them, in a wide panorama, will be two glistening white buildings known as the Hall of Progress and the Exhibition hall.

To the east along the lake, its spires and domes rising high against the sky, are the Streets of the World and the fairgrounds. Nearer at hand and almost in the center of the grounds is an L-shaped building housing The Christian Science Monitor reading and restrooms. Bulletins giving the latest news of the world will be displayed for the attention of passersby.

Because the theme of the exposition this year centers in "The Making of a Nation," interest is expected to center in the Exhibition Hall and the Hall of Progress where leading industries tell the story of the country's growth in terms of its technical development.

Among the larger exhibits is a 35-foot working model of an oil refinery, borrowed from Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry.

Other features incide two wind tunnels. The one contains the model of a modern airliner set up with scales and instruments for a wind tunnel test. The other has a model streamlined car of extreme design, placed on a moving belt representing the ground.

Near by is the aeronautics division sponsored by the United States army air corps, the Bureau of Air Commerce and the Smithsonian Institution. Here will be seen apparatus designed to teach "blind" flying, radio signals for the relaying of weather conditions and direction and the numerous instruments on the modern pilot's control board.

Leaving the Hall of Progress, the visitor comes to one of the few complete farms ever to be set up in the heart of a metropolitan city. The farm, sponsored by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, will feature prize cattle at intervals during the summer.

Held over from last year but greatly enlarged are the Streets of the World where the quaint costumes of two score participating nations will be on display.

Of special interest to flower lovers are the horticultural gardens. Peonies of more than 100 varieties are now in full bloom. Later there will be a rose show, a phlox show, a gladiolus show and a dahlia show. The whole flower display is built around a 500-foot hillside rock garden.

Byrd Demands Investigation Of Waste in Homestead Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—An investigation of how the taxpayers' money was spent by the Resettlement Administration in model homesteads is being sought by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia.

The Virginia senator is centering his attention on the Shenandoah homesteads in the Blue Ridge Mountains, but he declares he has received "similar complaints of waste in many other states." He would like to see them all fully investigated by Congress.

A letter from Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, explaining that the Resettlement Administration is bringing this phase of its program to a close as rapidly and inexpensively as possible did not satisfy Senator Byrd. "Mr. Wallace," he declared, "does not answer my charge of gross waste in funds already spent."

The Resettlement Administration's experiments in community planning and building have been the object of many attacks, some of them undoubtedly justified. Costs have far exceeded original estimates. In many cases, expenditures have been so high that unless the Government takes considerable loss, rents cannot be held low enough to benefit the people for whom the projects are planned.

More than $10,000 apiece has been spent on the homesteads in the experimental colony near Reedsville, W. Va. Ten million dollars has been sunk in the Greenbelt experiment on the outskirts of Washington.

Secretary Wallace did not deny the extravagance of early expenditures by the RA, but he did call attention to the decision of last January to complete all projects of this type as inexpensively as possible and to start no more at present. An average cost of $1200 per house was set for the southern part of the country and of $2100 for the north.

"Of course," Mr. Wallace said, "it has been obviously impossible to build houses within these limits where construction was too far advanced to make it practicable, but the large majority of farmsteads now being built by the Resettlement Administration are within the new low-cost figures." The RA hopes to be able to finish these projects without asking Congress for more money, he added.

Senator Byrd had charged that buildings and equipment at the homesteads built for farmers to be moved out of the new Shenandoah National Park, costing between $7000 to $8000 a family unit, are worth "perhaps one third of the expenditure made."

Secretary Wallace replied that the all-inclusive cost of the new farms will not exceed $3755 apiece. "This," he explained, "is being made possible by finishing the last two thirds of the units on the project at the new cost figures."

The Senator immediately proposed to have an investigation made of discrepancies between the figures he obtained from the budget bureau and those cited by Secretary Wallace.

Pet Animals Straying From Owners Restored by Use of 10-Cent Tags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., May 27—Protection given animal pets by an identification system established here by Mrs. Maud H. Lee was described today as having been responsible for the return of 18,000 "lost" dogs to owners during the past five years.

Carried on in co-operation with the Bronxville Police Department and a local veterinary, Mrs. Lee's tagging and identification service has proved so valuable that adjacent communities have adopted it, and more distant cities have requested information about establishing such a program.

Ornamental collar seals approximately the size of an American half dollar are used to tag dogs and cats presented for identification. Upon the seal is a serial number and this number is registered both at police headquarters and at Mrs. Lee's residence.

Finders of stray dogs may call the telephone number on the seal and thus reach Mrs. Lee, who will give the name and address of the owner. The dogs are then held until the owner calls. Police coming upon lost dogs have their own record of the animals.

The work is carried on with a non-profit motive, but a registration charge of 10 cents is collected for the use of each tag. This provides permanent registration of the animal without further cost to the owner.

Mrs. Lee averages her work to return 10 strayed dogs a day and has "lost" dogs reported to her from six surrounding states. All registration charges are collected by the police, for Mrs. Lee receives no money for her efforts and will accept no fees.

Mrs. Lee believes her system has merit, in that it provides for a quick return of animals to their owners, particularly over holidays, when ordinary records are not available to police.

In near by Yonkers, a modified identification system has been established in co-operation with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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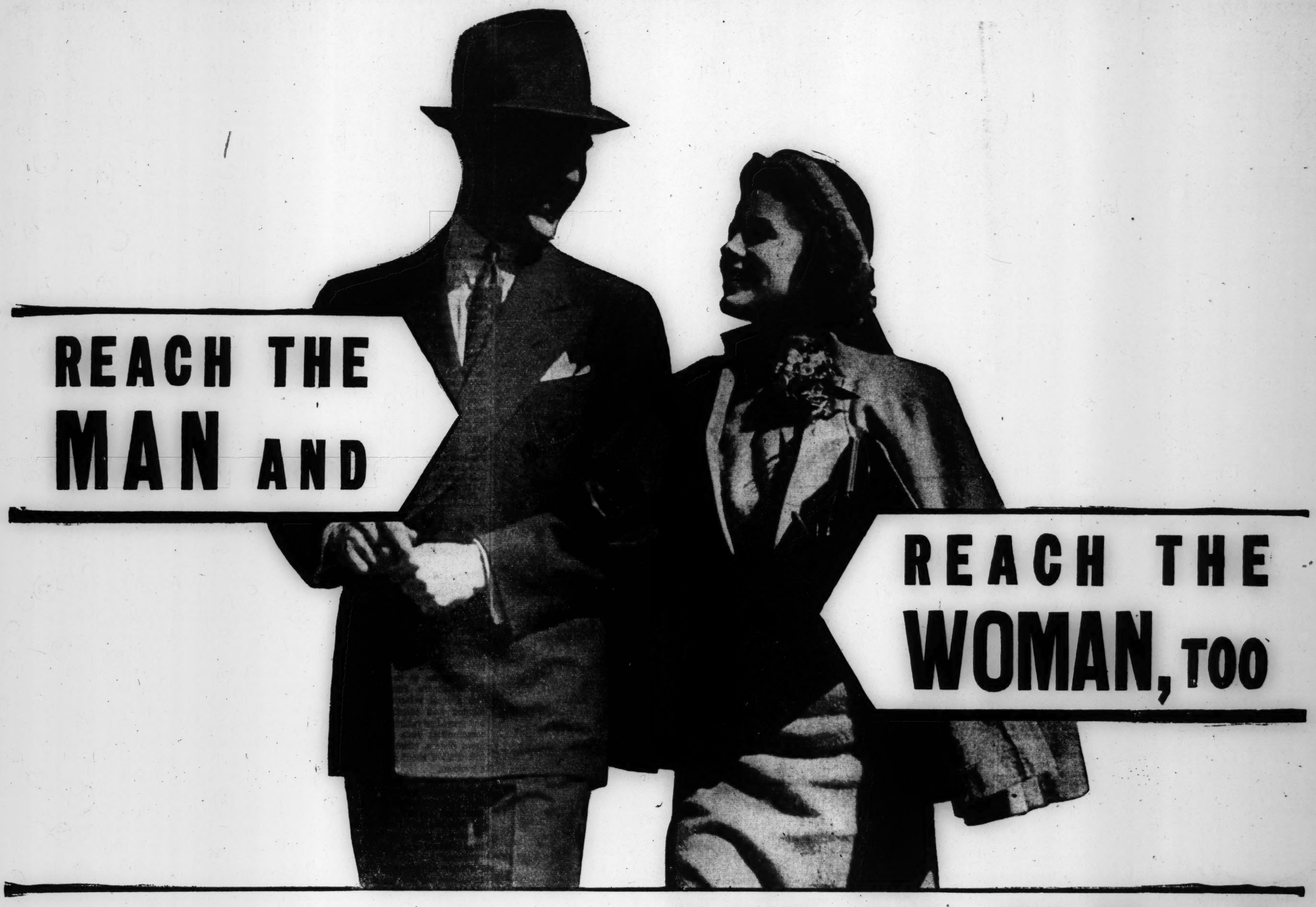

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Minimum Prices Of Farm Produce For Alcohol Fixed

DETROIT, May 27 (AP)—Minimum prices which farmers may expect to receive for farm-grown products which go into manufacture of power alcohol were revealed today by William W. Buffum, treasurer of the Farm Chemurgic Council.

Basing his figures on six months' commercial test operation of a power alcohol plant at Atchison, Kan., Buffum told the Third Dearborn Conference that manufacturers can pay a minimum of one cent a pound for corn, rye, wheat, barley and grain sorghums. This would be 60 cents a bushel for wheat, 56 cents for corn and 48 cents for barley.

Buffum said he had been informed that the average price of corn in Nebraska for 65 years has been 42 cents a bushel, or 14 cents a bushel less than the minimum price for corn going into power alcohol.

The range of prices of various raw materials, Buffum said, had been worked out through actual processing and represents the value which can be paid on the basis of available sugars which can be converted into alcohol for blending with gasoline as motor fuel.

Dr. Harry Miller of Atchison told the conference that Jerusalem artichokes appear to have the greatest gross value an acre of all farm crops for power alcohol conversion. He presented figures showing $86.36 as the gross value an acre based on a yield of 15 tons, which would produce 376 gallons of alcohol and 2320 pounds of by-product cattle feed.

British Diplomacy Attacked

At the same session Francis Patrick Garvan, president of the council, and assailant of American trade treaty policies, asserted "the United States is in the ever-growing grasp of the British Empire."

Mr. Garvan, also president of the Chemical Foundation and former alien property custodian under President Wilson, directed his attack on British diplomacy. Little is known publicly, he said of the terms of a new trade treaty about to be made with Great Britain.

"Our people don't know," he declared, "Our Government will have nothing more to say about it than Japan because of the control Britain holds over basic commodities which we need from abroad and the control exercised through financial interests.

Calls Treaty "Farce"

"The new treaty is one more farce in a succession of farces in which we've been traded into deeper dependence to Great Britain. Business of this country has not been consulted respecting this treaty and will not know what it is all about until it has been signed."

Mr. Garvan also took the Administration to task for its gold policy, declaring the United States has bought $4,000,000,000 worth of British South African gold, normally worth $22 an ounce, for $35 an ounce.

"Who told us to increase the price of gold from $22 to $35 before we bought the $4,000,000,000 worth?" he asked. "Did they take any cotton or any of our exportable materials, in exchange for it? The answer is no."

Trade "British-Controlled"

Referring to international trade, Mr. Garvan said such does not exist because 60 per cent of trading between nations is "British-controlled."

"The Government," he said, "urges extension of international trade—all for the benefit of England. We have been traded away."

The council's Pioneer Cup, an award for achievement in chemurgy, was presented by Mr. Garvan to Wirt Davis, Dallas banker, representing a group of Texans who have sponsored the South's first newsprint paper mill. The mill will utilize southern pine as its source of raw material. Mr. Davis said the mill will be operating by 1939, and will be located in the heart of the east Texas pine area, probably at Lufkin.

British Columbia's Legislative Election Draws 187 Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—On June 1 the 372,731 voters of British Columbia will pick their new Legislature from among 187 candidates. There are 48 members to be elected representing 40 constituencies.

When the official period for nominations closed the Liberal Government party had selected 48 standard-bearers, one for each seat. The chief opposition group, the Socialist C. C. F. party, had named 46, Conservatives 43, Social Crediters 18, B. C. Constructives 14 and there were 18 independents of various shades in the field. The Constructives are a rebellious wing of the C. C. F.

The roster of candidates was 23 less than in the 1933 provincial election when 210 nominees, an all-time record, appealed for election.

The number of voters eligible to cast ballots has increased 49,191 since the 1933 poll, due to two factors—an increase in the population of British Columbia, and an intensive re-registration of the lists two months ago.

All the large urban areas recorded gains in their numbers of voters but losses were shown in some country ridings.

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Hundreds of Varieties of Bulbs Are Shipped to All Parts of the United States

Dutch Customs in Holland, Mich.
Making of Wooden Shoes Is Still an Important Trade

Travel in England Hailed as Aid To U. S. Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Prospects for even better understanding between the United States and Great Britain are seen here yesterday by Sir Josiah Stamp, president of the Associated British and Irish Railways, Inc., in connection with the reduction to the British tourist visa and efforts of overseas transport agencies to increase travel by Americans.

Sir Josiah announced the opening of new and larger offices for the associated railways in Rockefeller Plaza here.

"Constant friendship between England and the United States is essential to world peace and progress, particularly at a time when so many arguments have been raised against our institutions and organization of society," he told American railroad executives yesterday. "There must be an agreement upon fundamentals, however much we may differ on various superficial points.

"Travel by citizens of the two nations is one of the methods which may be utilized to bring about such a constant status of good will. This cannot be done at arm's length or by remaining 3000 miles apart."

Commenting briefly on the British economic situation, Sir Josiah condemned the rearmament program of Great Britain. He held that it had come at the wrong point in the economic cycle and suggested that industrial rehabilitation might have to be held in abeyance until the government of Great Britain had completed at least part of the rearmament.

An exchange of junior executives between British and American railroads during recent years has stimulated interest in problems of the two countries, according to F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad Company, who followed Sir Josiah on the program. Mr. Williamson said the exchange of information had proved to be so beneficial it would be continued.

Yukon Is Opposed To Merger With British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Yukon territory has no desire to merge with British Columbia, as proposed in an agreement recently reached between the British Columbia and Ottawa Governments.

Shortly after the suggested annexation was announced the Yukon Territorial Council passed a strong resolution to the Federal Government opposing the scheme. They fear coming under a taxation system in British Columbia which would be burdensome and might retard development there, especially in regard to the mining industry.

In British Columbia the proposal has been greeted with mixed feelings.

As the announcement was made in the middle of an election campaign, opposition groups have endeavored to make it a political issue, forcing Premier T. D. Pattullo, who conducted the negotiations for the province, to make the declaration that nothing would be done until the new Legislature, to be elected June 1, meets in the fall.

Meanwhile the Yukon, with its 2500 white people, is demanding the right to vote on the issue.

Leader of Revolt In Albania Slain

TIRANA, Albania, May 26 (AP)—A Government communiqué announced today that Efen Toto, former Cabinet Minister and leader of the May 15 revolt at Argyro-Castro, had been killed in a skirmish with a gendarme patrol at the village of Golema.

"It is all over," a War Department official announced after the gendarmes reported they had encountered the group of fleeing rebels near Kurvelishi, in southern Albania.

Five of the rebels were taken prisoners.

Wooden Shoes Dance to Greet Tulips Blooming in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND, Mich.—An Old World industry, the tulip-growing of the Netherlands, has become an American institution in this Dutch-American community. So close to the hearts of these local residents are their tulips that the annual blooming of 3,000,000 multicolored blossoms is the signal for the revival of wooden shoe dances on the village green, street-scrubbing as in the old country, and the wearing of Dutch costumes. These traditions were seen again recently in the celebration of the ninth annual Tulip Festival.

Tulip growing comes naturally to these residents, nearly all of whom are Dutch or of Dutch descent. Peculiarly enough the climate and soil here are ideal for tulip cultivation. Until 1928 the tulips "just grew" in a modest sort of way. A high school botany teacher in an address to a woman's club suggested that every yard be planted with tulips and that neighbors and friends from other towns be invited to view the blooms. That was the birth not only of the now famous eight-mile tulip lane, but of a new and thriving industry, for bulbs grown in Holland, Mich., are shipped to all parts of the country.

The city council, steeped in customs of the Dutch fatherland, fostered the plan as a civic project. Bulbs, on which the city annually spends $10,000, have been planted on parkways and street corners and form the eight-mile lane through the residential districts. Mass plantings of all colors and varieties in parks and nurseries greet visitors who throng to Holland for the festival. Owners of private gardens vie with each other in their efforts to excel in tulip displays.

The festival runs for nine days. It begins with the scrubbing of the streets by hundreds of men and women in Dutch costume, the men in puff breeches (pof broeken) and the women in tight bodices, full skirts, and billowing caps, the latter symbols of their home towns in the fatherland. On the streets are flower girls with yokes and baskets filled with tulips and milk carts drawn by dogs. The festival is a big affair for the children who parade in costume 4000 strong. All week they clatter to school on wooden shoes (or klompen) and on the opening day the youngest ones, known as "Tulip Tots," follow a modern Pied Piper through the streets. A high light of the week for those born in the old country is the reading of a message of greeting from Queen Wilhelmina.

Many of the residents are descendants of the pioneers who came here in 1847 under the leadership of Dr. A. C. Van Raalte in quest of religious and class freedom. The Netherlands Museum, a part of the festival for the first time this year, contains crude homemade implements for farming and home life, historical relics, and treasures from the home land. It has grown out of a collection started by Hope College. Accompanying historical records are now being compiled by workers as a WPA project, in co-operation with college authorities.

The wooden shoes which appear everywhere are as much a home product as the tulip, for what is said to be the only wooden shoe factory in America is located here. An average of 300 pairs of the shoes, all turned and carved by hand, come from the factory each week, all made by workmen who learned their trade in the Netherlands. Although most of the shoes are worn only for the Tulip Festival or other festive occasions, some of the older farmers still wear them in their barns and fields.

Security Bill Advances In South Carolina Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Senate passed on second reading, with but a single opposing vote, a bill to ratify an amendment to the state constitution to legalize old-age pensions and other parts of the social security program. Members gave notice of general amendments to be offered when the bill comes up for third reading.

Meanwhile, the House turned its attention to a proposal to return the term of Governor to two years, giving the Chief Executive the privilege of succeeding himself. Ratification of the social security amendment is considered the first step in evolving a program of assistance for the needy in this state. Financing and full operating particulars would be included in a later measure after the amendment approved in the general election in November is ratified.

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Hungary Presses Demand for Arms; Will Not Bargain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 27—Hungary's demand for equality in arms is strongly pressed in a statement to Parliament by Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya.

That demand, he emphasized, must be conceded unconditionally without any corresponding concession on Hungary's part, as belonging inalienably to the sovereignty of any independent state. It is not a matter, he said, to bargain over. The Foreign Minister added that if the Little Entente did not acquiesce in restoration of Hungary's right arm the Budapest government would be obliged to proceed without such approval.

Mr. de Kanya also said that Hungary is at the end of its patience and that for any group of states to try to keep another state in a defenceless position was flagrantly unjust. He announced Hungary's willingness to co-operate with its neighbors on the basis of the Rome Protocol agreement and on the condition that Hungarian minorities in other states be given just treatment.

Mr. de Kanya's statements were unusually sharp and categorical, which is believed due to the encouragement which Hungary has just received from Italy, added to a desire to discredit newspaper reports emanating from London and Paris to the effect that Hungary is ready to conciliate France and Czechoslovakia by substantial concessions.

Third Supply Plane Lands Near Pole; One Camp Planned

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP)—The third supply plane of the Soviet Union's North Pole expedition, missing since early yesterday, was reported last night to have landed safely somewhere near the Pole. Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the expedition, radioed that "apparently" the plane, piloted by I. P. Mazuruk, had come down "satisfactorily."

Mazuruk's plane was one of three which took off Tuesday night from the Rudolf Island base, carrying a year's supplies for the party of four who are to remain on the ice near the Pole for a year. Rudolf Island is about 560 miles from the Pole.

Pilot Vassily Molokoff brought his heavily loaded plane down at the camp established by the advance party of 13 who flew to the neighborhood of the Pole May 21. The second plane, piloted by A. D. Alexieff, came down safely about 13 miles beyond the Pole after overshooting its mark.

The 42 explorers mapped positions by radio today and laid careful plans to unite their three camps near the North Pole when ice conditions permit.

Roosevelt to Get Report On Rioting in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 27 (AP)—Gov. Blanton Winship left by plane for Washington today to report to President Roosevelt on the clash between Nationalists and police in Ponce last March 21 in which 18 persons were killed.

Governor Winship said his visit to the capital was not prompted by an investigation of the outbreak which has been made by a Civil Liberties Committee headed by Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney. That committee's report, read in the Plaza Principal last Saturday night, declared "citizens were wantonly murdered" by police in the Ponce riots.

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Silver from Shreve's is once more one of the most popular wedding gifts in Boston. Small wonder, too, for Shreve has an unfailing ability, year after year, to offer the finest selection of sterling. And don't forget, it costs no more to shop at Shreve's.

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Batters Ask For More Protection Facing Pitchers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those interested in the future of big league baseball were today discussing the possibility of giving batters more protection from wild, fast balls thrown by opposing pitchers. Several unfortunate incidents have marred the current season, the most recent being Mickey Cochrane's accident in Yankee Stadium on Tuesday, which apparently has started some serious thinking among players, magnates and fans.

The most intelligent suggestion yet made involves the batter's background—that is, the green fence or bleachers beyond center field which the hitter faces when in the batter's box. The background is painted green to give the batsman a better opportunity to see the flying baseball, as it comes plateward. The white pellet, although sometimes travelling at a terrific pace, stands out against the green.

Fans Ruin Background

It seems, however, that in an effort to make a few extra dollars, big league magnates in recent years have let white-shirted fans occupy the bleacher seats that form a part of this important background. Those white shirts, naturally, almost eliminate any possibility of the batter seeing a speed ball that might be coming directly at him. The fast ball that can be found plainly against the background of green becomes a blurred white object against the screen thrown up by innocent bleacher customers.

Batters have moaned about this background situation for years, although many hesitated to complain to the press, fearing it would be interpreted as an "alibi." However, with Almada of the Red Sox, Leiber of the Giants and Cochrane running into misfortune within the space of two months, ball players are coming out of their shells and begging for more protection. The results, if any, should be interesting.

The Giants, who have been coming like wildfire during the past week, moved to within a game and a half of the leading Pirates in the National League pennant race yesterday by beating Cincinnati, 6 to 3. The victory was the fifth straight for Bill Terry's crew. Al Hollingsworth, a left-hander, yielded all six Giant runs in the first five innings. Gus Mancuso led the attack of the Terrymen, getting a double and three singles. Castleman was the winning pitcher.

The Pirates were unable to defend themselves, rain postponing their engagement with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

LaMaster Bests Cubs

Wayne LaMaster, a little left-hander whom the Phillies selected in the 1936 draft from Louisville, pitched a smart game of ball against the Cubs yesterday and triumphed, 6 to 1. He allowed only three hits and fanned 10, for one of the best mound exhibitions of the season. He walked one batter.

The Cardinals kept pace with the Giants, defeating the Bees by 6 to 4. The Cards trailed for the first seven innings, but staged a four-run, game-clinching rally in the eighth. Johnny Mize's home run with two on featured. Medwick for the Cards, and Lopez and Di Maggio for the Bees also hit homers.

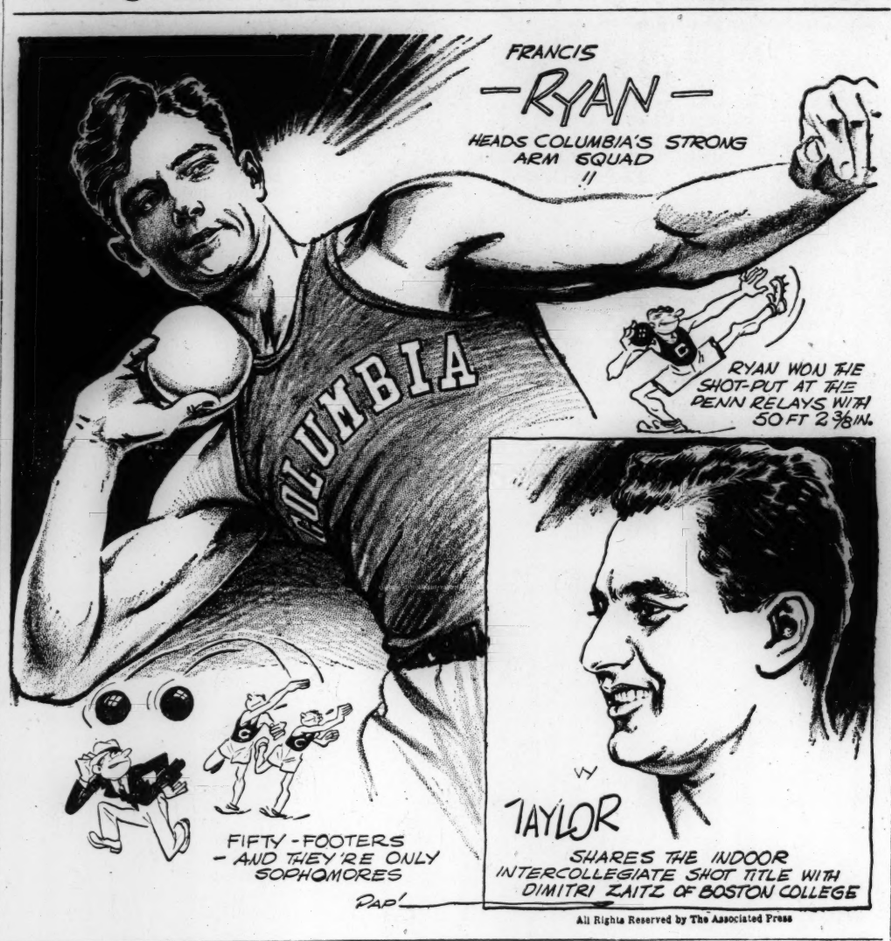
The American League flag race is gradually developing into a one-sided affair for the Yankees. Their batting slump now a matter of history, the New Yorkers are walking away from all rivals. They gained their sixth straight victory yesterday at the expense of the Tigers, 7 to 0. Gomez pitched and scattered nine Detroit hits. The Yanks now lead the race by three full contests.

Cleveland jumped into second place, scoring over the Athletics, 8 to 6. Four runs in the ninth, engineered by five hits, put the Indians across. At Washington, the White Sox staged a three-run ninth to beat the Senators, 6 to 5. The Red Sox won a slugging battle from the Browns, 11 to 9. Five home runs were hit in this game.

Yale and Princeton To Meet in Polo, June 12

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Two of the oldest rivals in intercollegiate sport come together in the opening round of the 1937 intercollegiate polo championship, June 12. Yale and Princeton meet on that day on Morris Memorial Field, Governors Island.

Strong-Arm Sophomores - - - —By Pap'


FRANCIS
—RYAN—
HEADS COLUMBIA'S STRONG ARM SQUAD
COLUMBIA
RYAN WON THE SHOT-PUT AT THE PENN RELAYS WITH 50 FT 2 3/8 IN.
FIFTY-FOOTERS —AND THEY'RE ONLY SOPHOMORES
PAP'
TAYLOR
SHARES THE INDOOR INTERCOLLEGIATE SHOT TITLE WITH DIMITRI ZAITZ OF BOSTON COLLEGE

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Creighton Teams Lead In Missouri Valley Conference

1936-37 Missouri Valley Conference Sports Table

	Football	Basket-ball	Indoor track	Outdoor track	Swimming	Golf	Tennis	Ave.
Creighton	1.5	2.0	...	...	..	...	...	1.75
Drake	3.0	3.5	1.0	3.0	..	...	...	2.63
Washington	4.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	2.5	2.79
Oklahoma Aggies	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.93
St. Louis	...	...	6.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	3.70
Grinnell	7.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	2.0	...	...	4.10
Tulsa	1.5	5.0	7.0	6.0	..	...	1.5	4.20
Washburn	6.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	..	3.0	5.0	5.50

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27—A co-championship in football and a second place in basketball enabled Creighton University athletes to lead the Missouri Valley Conference sports percentage table for the 1936-37 school year.

Bluejay teams competed in only two of the seven sports in which Valley championships are decided. Bob Fraser, who won the individual conference golf title, was the only other Creighton representative to see action in a conference event. His efforts could not be included in the team tabulation, however, as the Omaha school did not have a full squad in the golf meet.

Drake, which was second in the all-sports figures, competed only in football, basketball, and the two track meets. The Bulldogs pulled down the indoor track title and did not finish worse than a tie for third in any of the competition they entered.

Washington University and Oklahoma A. & M. College were the backbones of Valley competition during the past year, each college having teams in all of the events sponsored. Washington, finishing third, won three of the coveted championships—in outdoor track, swimming, and golf—and it was a sixth-place basketball team which kept the Bears off the top in the final rankings.

Washington's swimming championship was its fifteenth in the last 16 years while its track title was the first in the college's history and a tribute to the young coach, Hudson Hellmich. Bear golfers have ruled the league since the meet was started three years ago.

Hank Iba coached Oklahoma A. & M. to its first undisputed Valley basketball championship and the Cowboys placed consistently high in all of the other conference sports events. Football, in which they finished fifth, was the worst line of athletic endeavor for the Oklahomans.

Tulsa shared in two championships, splitting top football honors with Creighton and tennis laurels with St. Louis University, baby member of the conference. The net title was the first in any sport to be won by the Billiken.

Following are the individual Valley champions for the past school year:

Football—Pug Manders, Drake fullback, and Bob Underwood, Drake fullback, who scored 60 points each in all games; and Bud Suter, Drake halfback, who led scorers in Valley games only with 31 points.

Basketball—Dick Shaw, Creighton forward who set new conference record with 133 points.

Indoor track—Ed Waite, Washington, who scored 10 points by winning 50-yard dash and 50-yard low hurdles.

Outdoor track—Ed Waite, Washington, who scored 11 points by winning 100-yard dash and 220-yard dash, and finishing fourth in 220-yard low hurdles.

Swimming—Eric Voss, Grinnell, who won 10 points by taking the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events and helped score eight others by swimming on the winning 440-yard relay team and the second place medley relay team.

Golf—Bob Fraser, Creighton who has a total of 318 strokes over 72 holes to win medal honors, including a brilliant 73 on his last round.

Tennis—Gerin Cameron, Tulsa, who accomplished the unprecedented feat of beating five consecutive opponents by scores of 6-0, 6-1 to win his second straight Valley championship.

Alice Marble Wins; Kay Winthrop Beaten

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Alice Marble, American title-holder, defeated Sheila Chuter of Great Britain, 6—4, 6—0, in the fourth round of the Middlesex tennis championships at Chiswick today.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston was eliminated, however, by Hancy Lyle, 6—4, 6—2.

College Golf Results

Army 7, Penn State 2.
Brooklyn 7, Montclair T. 2.

Boston, New York and Stores in Other Principal Cities.

Golfing Stars Eliminated In P. G. A. Tourney

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 27 (AP)—The irreverent golfing upstarts yesterday wheeled the proud names of Gene Sarazen, Tommy Armour and Johnny Revolta out of the twentieth Professional Golfers Association championship at the field club.

In a day of shine and shade and drenching rain, of faltering starts and heroic finishes, most of the real favorites remained in the fight today. Of the 16 men playing in today's 36-hole third round, 12 are members of the United States Ryder Cup squad.

These 12 are Defending Champion Denny Shute, Boston; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Jimmy Hines, Garden City, N. J.; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.; Open Champion Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass.; Byron Nelson, medalist from Reading, Penna.; Ky Laffoon and Horton Smith, Chicago; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., and Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The other four are Harry Cooper and Jim Foulis, Chicago; Jimmy Thompson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., and Johnny Farrell, Short Hills, N. J., and these boys wrote perhaps the most dramatic story of the day.

Nephew and namesake of the winner of the 1896 national open championship, slim Jim Foulis took care of Sarazen. Unnoticed by the crowd which bothered Sarazen for his autograph, Foulis won the third hole of their second round match and Gene never got that one back.

Two up at the turn and only 1 up after the 13th, Foulis really won the match at the 225-yard 14th, where he rammed down a 20 foot putt for a deuce. After winning the 17th, Sarazen had a chance to square the match by sinking a six-foot putt on the 18th green, but he hit the ball a foot short which cost him the match.

Cooper disposed of Revolta in one of the wildest matches of the day. Big Johnny was 2 down at the turn, and 1 up standing on the 17th tee. He scrambled all over the 17th and finally knocked in an 18 foot putt for a four, but Cooper rammed a spade shot five feet from the cup and sank the putt for a birdie that squared the match.

On the 18th, Revolta misjudged his second shot out of the rough, hit it 12 yards over the green and lost the hole and the match, to Cooper's par four.

Snead, Ghezzi, Smith and McSpaden all had to produce great rallies to stay in the running.

Sensation of the winter circuit, Snead was four down to Alvin "Butch" Krueger, of Beloit, Wis., at the end of the 10th hole, but he played the last seven holes in three under par, drew even on the 15th and won two of the last three holes to win the match, 2 up.

Ghezzi was 3 down to Sam Parks of Pittsburgh, former national open champion, at the end of the eighth hole, but came back to win by a single hole.

"Jug" McSpaden fought hard to beat Bunny Torpey, of Dodson, Mo., on the 20th hole. Torpey, who scored an upset by putting out Ted Longworth in the first round, finally went out when he was trapped on the second extra hole.

Smith had to go one extra hole to beat the veteran Al Watrous of Birmingham, Mich. Horton squared the match with a birdie at the 16th, and got a second life when Watrous missed a three-footer at the 17th and three-putted the 18th.

On the first extra hole, Smith got a par four, while Watrous hit his second shot into the rough and took a five.

Bunny Austin Wins In Quarterfinals

PARIS, May 27 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin of Great Britain won his quarterfinal round match in the French hard court tennis championships today, outclassing Yvon Petra of France, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Still in pursuit of a title she never has been able to win, Helen Jacobs reached the fourth round of women's singles yesterday. Miss Jacobs defeated Mme. Collette Boegner of France, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. Vare Advances

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former national women's champion, easily disposed of Mrs. Norman Lack of Wilmington, 6 and 4, to enter the semifinals of the Philadelphia district women's golf championships yesterday. In the semifinals today, Mrs. Vare wet Mrs. Max Berg Jr., while Mrs. Theodore Sheaffer, the medalist, opposed 19-year-old Helen Sigel.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	10	.655
Cleveland	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	15	12	.556
Detroit	16	14	.533
Boston	13	13	.500
Chicago	13	15	.464
Washington	13	18	.419
St. Louis	9	19	.321

Results May 26

Boston 11, St. Louis 9.
New York 7, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 6, Washington 5.

Perry Evens Series

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Fred Perry drew even with Ellsworth Vines in the second of their three professional tennis matches at Wembley Stadium yesterday, beating the American, 1—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4. The third and deciding match will be played Saturday. In a preliminary match Hans Nusslein of Germany beat Lester Stoefen in two sets, 6—3, 6—4.

American Association

Milwaukee	23	12	.657
Toledo	19	17	.528
Minneapolis	18	17	.514
Louisville	17	17	.500
Columbus	17	18	.486
St. Paul	14	18	.438
Kansas City	13	17	.433
Indianapolis	14	19	.424

Results May 26

Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 11, Minneapolis 10.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 2.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 6.

College Polo Result

Rumson 9, Princeton 8.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The United States Ryder Cup Team

It will be recalled that a month or more ago George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announced that six players had been named as members of the United States team which is to meet the British team in the Ryder Cup match, June 29-30, over the Southport and Ainsdale Golf Club course at Southport, England. He also stated that the four remaining selections would be based on the performances of certain players in the recent P. G. A. championship qualifying rounds at Pittsburgh and the United States open championship, which will be played next month at the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich. Eligible for these tests are the following players: Paul Runyan, Byron Nelson, Jimmy Hines, Harold McSpaden, Ed. Dudley, Victor Ghezzi, Craig Wood, Ralph Guldahl, Ky Laffoon, Olin Dutra, Sam Snead and Ray Mangrum. Those already picked are Henry Picard, Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, Tony Manero, Johnny Revolta and Denny Shute.

International

Byron Nelson

First Test Completed

The first of these two tests was completed at Pittsburgh Tuesday, when the second of the two P. G. A. qualifying rounds ended, and, judging from the results turned in by the prospective cup players, those who were previously selected for the team were indeed fortunate, as the cards which they turned in for the 36 holes of medal play looked rather sad when compared with those who are still battling for the four positions left open. As a matter of fact, eight of the "prospective" four cuppers turned in cards better than any scored by the six already picked and two more of those battling for membership equaled the best card turned in by one of the six. If the players were to be selected on the basis of the qualifying cards at the P. G. A. tournament only, the team would be made up of the following named in the order given: Nelson, Runyan, McSpaden, Laffoon, Ghezzi, Dudley, Snead and Hines, with Wood, Dutra and Picard playing off for ninth and tenth places. This would mean that, of the six already selected, Picard would be the only one eligible for the team, and his place would be subject to a three-cornered playoff.

Now for the Open

But there is still another hurdle to be taken by those who have not yet been named and which of the prospects will come through the qualifying rounds of the open championships successfully is still very much a question of doubt. Just now Mangrum is in the toughest position, as he must actually win the open title in order to qualify. This is due to the fact that he did not qualify for the P. G. A. tournament. That Nelson and Runyan loom up as most likely candidates for two of the four vacancies is very apparent. When the six players were named for the team there was considerable comment over the fact that Runyan was not given a place and the only answer was that he had not shown up well enough during the past year. His showing in the P. G. A., however, indicates that he is very much on his game and unless he falls down badly in the coming open, he will win his place. While it must be admitted that Nelson has not had as much experience as most of the other leading candidates for the team, he showed by taking the Masters' tournament at Augusta and then leading the P. G. A. parade with a brilliant 139 that he can play championship golf with any one and, if he is among the leaders in the qualifying rounds of the coming open, it will take more than lack of experience to keep him off the team.

May Have Three Newcomers

Possibilities of the Cup team having three members who have never played in one of these matches before are very good at this writing. Pickard, Sarazen, Horton Smith, Revolta and Shute, five of the six already picked, have had previous experience. This will be Manero's first experience and if the four leaders in the P. G. A., come through the open to win selections, Nelson and McSpaden will be newcomers to the outfit. Runyan and Laffoon having had previous experience. That the team as finally named will be one of the strongest ever to represent Uncle Sam is certain and those who have it in charge are quite confident that it will break a record by being the first visiting team ever to win the trophy for which nine matches have been held since it was first competed for in 1922.

Snyder Sets New Speed Record In Qualifying Run

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27 (AP)—Jimmy Snyder, "night riding" milkman from Chicago, turned suddenly yesterday to daylight driving and cracked all speedway records for a 25-mile qualifying run, whipping his blue speedster around the 2½ mile oval at 125.287 miles an hour.

Snyder's performance gave him the 19th position in the starting lineup for the 500-mile race here Monday.

Ten drivers qualified yesterday, boosting the total list to 28 cars. There will be room for only five more in the starting lineup.

Joel Thorne became the 28th qualifier for the race. The six foot, four inch pilot drove one of his cars the qualifying distance at an average of 115.602 miles an hour.

With Snyder in the sixth row of the starting lineup as a result of yesterday's qualifications will be Kelly Petillo, 1935 winner who averaged 124.129, and Bob Swanson of Los Angeles, a newcomer, 121.920.

In the next row will be Harry MacQuinn of Indianapolis, Rex Mays of Glendale, Calif., and Floyd Davis of Springfield, Ill.

The next row will include Shorty Cantlon of Detroit; Al Miller, also of Detroit, and Tony Willman of Milwaukee. In the last row qualified thus far will be Thorne on the inside position.

English Football Stars Arrive for Month's Tour

QUEBEC, May 27 (AP)—Seventeen members of the Charlton Athletic Club of the first division, English Football League, arrived yesterday on the Empress of Australia for a tour of Canada and the United States.

The famous London team will play in 14 Canadian and United States cities during the month's tour, opening its campaign in New York Sunday.

Full itinerary of the tour: New York, May 30; Pittsburgh, June 2; Detroit, 5; Chicago, 6; Calgary, 9; Vancouver, 12; Victoria, 14; Saskatoon, 17; Winnipeg, 19; Toronto, 23; Philadelphia, 26; New York, 27; Montreal, 30.

Awards to 105 Boys

The Acmy Club, athletic honor society of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. Boys' Division, will hold its annual meeting and award night tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. in the branch building. One hundred and five boys will receive gold, silver and bronze medals in recognition of their having played on winning teams during the past season.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
New York	19	13	.594
St. Louis	17	12	.586
Chicago	16	15	.516
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Boston	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	12	19	.387
Cincinnati	10	19	.345

Results May 26

Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
New York 6, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	23	8	.742
Buffalo	17	13	.567
Toronto	19	14	.576
Montreal	15	13	.536
Syracuse	16	15	.516
Rochester	14	16	.467
Jersey City	11	17	.393
Baltimore	5	24	.172

Results May 26

Montreal 6, Buffalo 1.
Newark 1, Jersey City 0.
Syracuse at Baltimore (postponed).

Dick Chapman And Wehrle Win In British Golf

SANDWICH, Eng., May 27 (AP)—All three remaining American contenders marched into the quarterfinals of the British amateur golf championship.

After Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., chief hope of the Americans, had won his fifth-round match from H. G. Harrison, London, 2 and 1, Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., and Robert Sweeney of Newport, R. I., also checked in with fifth-round triumphs.

Wehrle eliminated J. H. Neal of Great Britain, 3 and 2, while Sweeney disposed of Dr. H. Gardiner-Hill, 2 up.

Unfortunately Wehrle and Sweeny will meet in the quarterfinals tomorrow morning, automatically making it certain that one of America's delegation will have to withdraw. The winner of their match will play the survivor of a match between Gordon Peters, Scottish Walker Cup star, and Charles Stowe, of Great Britain.

Earlier in the day, Chapman had ousted Stanley Morrison, another Briton, 4 and 2.

In the quarterfinals Chapman will meet Copunt Alaric de Bendern, who advanced with a fifth-round victory over C. G. B. Stevens, 3 and 2.

Other fifth-round results:

Lionel Munn won from C. H. Olander, 4 and 3; Charles Stowe beat N. R. C. Scott, 7 and 6; J. J. F. Pennick, the English champion, defeated Andrew Jamieson 3 and 2 and Gordon Peters, the lone surviving member of the last British Walker Cup squad, turned back Stanley Anderson, 4 and 2.

John O. Levinson, one of the leading American challengers, was eliminated early today.

Levinson, Chicagoan who holds the New England amateur championship, was soundly beaten by J. J. F. Pennick, English amateur king, 5 and 4 in the fourth round.

Pennick was not bothered by dropping two of the first three holes to Levinson, and came back to pass his young American opponent before the turn. The Briton scored easily coming in, as the American's long game went to pieces on the second nine.

Levinson missed two-foot putts twice, on the sixth and seventh, to let the Briton take the lead, and lost his last chances when his drives were bunkered on the tenth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

Wehrle and Sweeney stroked their way through two rounds yesterday. After eliminating K. V. Braddon, 2 and 1, in the second round, the Wisconsin star paved the way for his third-round triumph over F. O. L. Agg of South Africa with a brilliant 34.

Sweeney beat M. W. Budd, 1 up, in his opening match, and disposed of Maj. W. H. H. Aitken, 5 and 4, in the afternoon.

Gordon Peters, Scottish Walker Cup star, remained in the running by taking his fourth round match from A. A. Duncan, 2 and 1.

Wehrle's match with Evans had an unfortunate ending. As Evans started to address his ball on the 18th green, it moved slightly without being touched. Evans immediately called to Wehrle and told him what had happened. The referee promptly called it a stroke against him, giving him a five against the American's winning four.

Dr. H. G. Hill defeated Dale Bourn, 2 up.

Stanley Lunt, one of the British favorites, was the victim of an upset, bowing to Charles Stowe, 1 up.

Records Looked For at Randall Island Meeting

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Every final step to insure accuracy and possible records for the competitors in the various events of the intercollegiates has been completed, and only unfavorable weather conditions can interfere. Seven new figures may be established on Friday and Saturday.

In all four of the shorter runs, the high jump and the low hurdles, practice figures are equal or close to the established figures, and the added spur of final competition is likely to tip the scale in the hundred, furlong, quarter and half. In the first, the record is 9.6s., made by Frank Wykoff, with two men this season already timed at 9.7, and several more at 9.8. Wilbur Greer, Michigan State, who has equalled the 20.9 furlong record of Charles Borah, is one of the pair, and Ben Johnson, Columbia, who has been training to better his own 9.8 and 21.4 figures, is the other.

Johnny Woodruff, the Olympic champion, is the chief reliance for new marks in the quarter and half, in which the records are now at 47s. and 1:51.9. He did 1:49.9 in the 80 meters, which is only five yards short of the half, in the Olympic tryouts last year on this same track, and his records show that he has improved all through this season. His best quarter in competition is 47.4, but his selection of the shorter distance for these games indicates that he expects to better this.

To insure absolute validity for the expected records, two important steps have been taken by the officials in charge of the preparations, Emil Mardfin, superintendent of Randall's Island, and James A. Taylor, executive secretary of the I. C. 4-A.

First, a special anemometer, invented by Mr. Taylor, accurate enough to have been adopted by the United States Government and used by the army for long range firing, will be installed at the finish of each race to determine the aid or hindrance of the breeze.

Second, the distances have been freshly surveyed to an inch by Mardfin and his assistants, and the furlong straightaway and the main track have been packed and rolled until it is, in the opinion of Mr. Taylor, "the finest layout we have ever had. I have never seen anything better," and he has been all over the world to Olympic Games, as well as present at every important meet in the United States. "All the field event rings and runways have been rolled to velvety smoothness and firmness, and the athletes will enjoy their competition here. Shower rooms, rubdown rooms and rest rooms, are unequalled."

Olympic Coffers Show Bank Balance

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP) — The American Olympic Committee was informed last night by its treasurer, Gustavus T. Kirby, that last year's campaign to raise funds was so successful as to leave a balance of $59,654 on hand after all expenses were paid.

The committee met last night to wind up its affairs and turn over Olympic matters to the American Olympic Association until time to prepare for the 1940 games at Tokyo.

A total of $330,314.40 was received to finance the United States team of 487 athletes at last year's games, both winter and summer. The balance, said Secretary Frederick Rubien, will be used to maintain the organization through the next four years.

The committee elected 23 new organizations to the Olympic Association, including the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball and Swimming leagues and wrestling association, the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Intercollegiate Hockey and Fencing Associations and the Association A. A. U. of Maine.

Avery Bundage, Olympic Committee head, sailed immediately after the meeting for Europe to attend the International Olympic Committee meeting at Warsaw the week of June 7.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 12, Williams 1.
Assumption 22, Fitchburg St. 6.
Army 7, Union 6.
Bates 7, Colby 6.
Coast Guard 6, Wesleyan 5.
Colgate 7, Oswego N. S. 5.
Holy Cross 7, Yale 3.
Long Island 8, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Mass State 8, Springfield 0.
Providence 4, Brown 3.

College Track Result

Trinity 78½, Tufts 47½.

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Mats. 50c, 75c, $1—Eves. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax
ALL SEATS RESERVED

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
NEWSBOYS NIGHT
Soloists—SARITA—STUART
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MON.—TUES.—WED.
WIENER and DANCERS
Tickets 25c to $1. No tax.

MAJESTIC
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Evgs. at 8
A Satirical Comedy with Music
Johnny Johnson
3 Acts, 15 Scenes, Cast of 80
WPA Federal Theatre Production

Farm Bureau's Sweeping Act Gets Full Support of Wallace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture unexpectedly threw the whole weight of his support, and inferentially of the Administration to the sweeping farm act framed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, in testimony before the House Agricultural Committee today, and incidentally declared that it would be upheld as constitutional if "liberal decisions should continue to come from the Supreme Court."

The new farm bill, known as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937" is one of the most sweeping ever presented to Congress combining the ever-normal granary plan, crop production control, and variable tariff increases to maintain farm price stability. Declaring the measure "deserving of immediate consideration in Congress" and urging that legislation to carry out its aims be "enacted at the earliest possible date," Secretary Wallace admitted that its constitutionality might be questioned. The original AAA production control was thrown out by the court, 6 to 3.

"Under present conditions, of course," Mr. Wallace said, "no one can safely predict the constitutionality of pioneering legislation. But if liberal decisions should continue to come from the Supreme Court, this measure for the general welfare would probably be sustained as coming within the meaning of the current interpretations of the Constitution."

Long Advocated

The "ever-normal granary" plan has long been ardently advocated by Mr Wallace providing for accumulation of crops in good years with distribution in lean years, and it is to this that he devotes most of his attention. But in addition, he declared today that production control is requisite "after the ever-normal granary is overflowing."

In other words, Mr. Wallace argues that after a sufficient supply of a given crop has been stored, where feasible, to insure to the consumer a continuance of food at reasonable and stable prices, it will be necessary to see that over-production did not bring "disastrous price declines."

"Agriculture's capacity to produce is so much greater than America's present capacity to consume that some such production control provision is essential," he said, "to protect the U. S. Treasury, and the business of the country against the kind of disaster which overtook them at the time of the Federal Farm Board operations."

Quoting arguments of farmers he said they wanted to back up "this abundance plan with a marketing control system that will protect agriculture from ruin by immense surpluses."

Although backed by the militant American Farm Bureau Federation there is every indication that the so-called "AAA of 1937" will be fought by the National Grange, judging by advance statements of leaders here. The White House has up to now reserved judgment on the sweeping measure.

Purposes of Bill

The two purposes of the bill are to safeguard the nation's food supply, and protect farm income, said Mr. Wallace. He recommended big increases in the crop carryover proposed in the first draft of the bill, of corn from 175,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels; wheat from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels.

Business and industry have secured the right to stabilize operations, he declared, why should not agriculture follow? "Speculators," he charged, are attacking the present proposal and he declared they "are preparing a last ditch fight against the bill."

Lashing out at the presumptive opponents, he declared:

"They are out to defeat any legislation that tends to stabilize supplies and prices . . . already their special pleaders are beginning to unloose propaganda upon the public against the ever-normal granary plan."

Mr. Wallace called for the elimination of one of the principal features of the bill, that providing for the raising and lowering of tariff rates. Variable tariff rates are disruptive of trade, he argued. Also the bill should be kept in line with the President's fiscal program in the matter of cost, he said, and changes in benefit payment features should also be made.

In essence, what Mr. Wallace did was argue for the ever-normal granary feature of the measure, in the apparent hope that the big program could be centered on this idea.

President's Veto Catches $741 In Private Relief Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27 — A routine veto message of President Roosevelt today—believed to be only the second of his second term (the first was his disapproval of the New York World's Fair appropriation)—well illustrates the role of the Executive in plugging up leaks that get through Congress.

Private relief bills, authorizing payment of various sums of money to various individuals, are among the easiest measures to get through Congress.

Probably fewer than a score of persons in Washington had ever heard of H. R. 3326, "an act for the relief of Printz-Biederman Company." But the federal system, under which measures that slip through the congressional strainer can be stopped at the White House, worked smoothly.

Duty Payment Involved

In a page-long veto message, President Roosevelt pointed out that this company, an importer, had brought certain goods into the United States without payment of duty under the provision that they should be re-exported within six months. They were not exported within the period, duty was assessed and collected, the importers carried an appeal to the United States Customs Court and lost the case.

Rather than press a legal appeal, the importers sought aid from Congress and actually got through a bill awarding them $741.40 in reimbursement of the duty.

(It would be interesting to know what the legal cost to the importers were in handling the case before the Customs Court, and what it cost to get this bill through Congress—such as contact with two or three members of Congress, legal drafting, etc.)

Checked by Budget Bureau

Anyway, when the bill reached the White House it was sent to the Bureau of the Budget, as are all money bills, and perhaps also to the Department of Justice.

The legal and fiscal authorities in the Budget Bureau—mostly long-term, non-political officials—studied the matter and probably actually wrote the veto message, which concludes with these words:

"It is my belief that the field of special legislation should not be opened to relieve special classes of importers from the consequences of their failure to comply with statutory requirements, and especially where the validity of the collection of the duty, which it is now proposed to refund, has been upheld by the court."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Alabama

Huntsville—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.

New York

New York City—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.

Eckener Denies Military Link In Appeal for Helium

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, German Zeppelin authority, assured the House Military Committee today that release of American helium to foreign nations for commercial aviation would have no military significance.

He said it was "quite impossible" to use airships for military operations in Europe because of airplane armaments.

Reiterating his appeal for relaxation of this country's laws prohibiting export of helium—on which the United States has a practical monopoly—Dr. Eckener said the German Government does not own an airship of any kind.

The veteran airman declared it was "clearly apparent" to him and his associates at the end of the World War that lighter-than-air ships could be suitable only for commercial development.

Shad Bring Big Profits

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Sixty-six years ago 12,000 young shad were transplanted from the Hudson River to California waters and two years later 35,000 more were transferred.

Today shad is an important commercial fish from Monterey Bay to the Columbia River.

Union's Answer to Ford

Ford Workers

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The Wagner Bill is behind you!
Now get behind yourselves!

General Motors Workers, Chrysler Workers, Briggs Workers have won higher wages and better working conditions. 200,000 automobile workers are marching forward under the banner of the United Automobile Workers Union.

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4044 Leuschner at Dwyer
11610 East Jefferson
16901 Mack at Lemay
77 Victor at John R.
8943 Jos. Campau at Playfair
11449 Charlevoix at Gladwin
1343 East Ferry at Russell
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4715 Hastings Street
Room 509 Hofmann Bldg.

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Wide World

Copy of C. I. O. Handbill

Replying to Henry Ford's Recent Appeal to Employees to Remain Loyal to the Concern and Reject Overtures of Union Organizers, the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. Affiliate, Is Presenting Handbills Similar to the One Above to Workers as They Leave the River Rouge Plant

Union Acts to Prosecute Ford In Beating of Two Organizers

DETROIT, Mich., May 27 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America said today it intends to prosecute "in every possible way" those responsible for the beating of two union organizers and 16 other persons at the gates of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant.

Within a short time after the fist fights, which took place in suburban Dearborn yesterday, the union's attorney, Maurice Sugar, filed charges against the company with the National Labor Relation Board.

Reports on the skirmish were transmitted by the U. A. W. A. to Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and to Senator La Follette's civil liberties committee, which had investigators on the scene. The Michigan Legislature received proposals for an investigation and to "censure" the Ford company.

Plant Routine Undisturbed

Management of the plant, described as the largest single industrial unit in the world, said it operated without interruption during the disturbance. The company's factory at Richmond, Calif., is closed because of labor troubles.

"We charge the Ford Motor Company," said allegations placed before the N. L. R. B., "with interfering with, restraining and coercing employees in the exercise of their right, guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act, to have the privilege of organizing, forming, joining and assisting labor organizations and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid and protection.

"We charge further that the Ford in regard to hire, tenure of em- Motor Company, by discriminating ployment, terms and conditions of employment, discourages membership in any labor organization."

Handbills Distributed

The trouble broke out on an overhead bridge leading from the plant to a street-car loop. Four union organizers had gone to the bridge, preparatory to distributing handbills for Ford employees at the change of shifts.

Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. organizational director, and Walter Reuther, president of the West Side local, said they were beaten, kicked and thrown down the stairs from the bridge. They said about 150 men were loitering about and that 20 or 25 attacked each of them.

The union listed eight other men and eight women as among the casualties. There was some dispute over identity of the assailants. Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director in charge of the company's police force, said they were workmen waiting to go to work, but unionists said they recognized some as members of the Ford service department, which polices the plant.

"The deliberate and malicious attack by Ford servicemen on U. A. W. A. organizers and members completely destroys the Ford myth of benevolence and philanthrophy," the union said in a statement.

Carl A. Brooks, Dearborn police chief, said he was placing his force on 12-hour shifts to avert possibility of other outbreaks. The police made no comment on statements by Mr. Frankensteen, Mr. Reuther and others that mounted officers were at the scene of the fighting but did not interfere.

Mr. Frankensteen appealed to the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which the U. A. W. A. is a member, to "co-operate in simultaneous nation-wide demonstrations before Ford salesrooms to protest brutality at Ford's and establish the right to organize."

The Michigan House of Representatives declined to suspend rules so it could act immediately on the two resolutions introduced concerning the violence.

Texans Use Cotton Mats To Construct Highways

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Texans use old-fashioned cotton quilts to build concrete highways.

Cotton mats—which officials say are nothing more than quilts—are used in "curing" newly laid pavement.

It started as an experiment to develop a new use for the State's chief crop, but officials found that the mats when wetted and placed on new paving for 72 hours were more efficient than burlap—imported from India—for their purpose.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Paris	May 28	Plymouth	June 4	May 27, 8:00 pm	May 28, 8:00 am
†Britannic	May 29	Southampton	June 6	May 28, 8:00 pm	May 29, 8:00 am
‡Rex	May 29	Gibraltar	June 4	May 28, 8:00 pm	May 29, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	June 5	May 31, 4:00 pm	May 31, 8:00 pm
General Lee	Portland	June 8	June 3, 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco	June 8	June 3, 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Indian Views Put As Cause of Break By Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Disagreement over the policy which should govern the United States in dealing with its aboriginal wards was seen here today to have led to the resignation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, as honorary vice-president of the National Indian Association.

Ever since it was incorporated in 1887, the association has been engaged in "teaching the Indian to live like a white man," a crusade opposed by the present administration in Washington with a program designed to permit the remaining tribes to continue their crafts, occupations and religious beliefs with relatively little interference.

The resignation of Mrs. Roosevelt was confirmed by Mrs. Otto Heinigke, president of the association, who described it as indicating the intention of the Administration "to let the Indians alone to indulge in their old ways." Mrs. Heinigke voiced regret that such a trend had been established. Because, she added, "some Indian customs are terrible—perfectly terrible."

It was believed that the loss of the association's most prominent honorary vice-president followed charges by the organization that members of the Piute tribe near Yerington, Nev., had engaged in "an orgy," during which all available supplies of alcoholic beverages had been consumed, and after which automobile radiator tanks were drained of anti-freeze compound for more drinking.

"When we heard about that, we wrote a number of letters to men in Washington," Mrs. Heinigke said. "I suppose one of them must have been directed into the hands of John Collier, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Perhaps he showed it to Mrs. Roosevelt. Anyhow, afterward we received a letter from her asking that her name be dropped from the organization and from our stationery."

The letter from Mrs. Roosevelt was reported to have suggested that the National Indian Association has insufficient evidence to uphold the charges it had made.

Mrs. Heinigke added that while the Association was sorry to lose the support of the wife of the President, it had acted in accord with her expressed wishes.

In describing the work of the Association, Mrs. Heinigke said that for more than half a century it had maintained representatives among the tribes to teach them civilized customs and activities. Permission to engage in this missionary program had been given by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, she added.

Mrs. Heinigke characterized the Government's policy as extremely reactionary, and warned that retrogression favored by a revival of war dances and paganism would succeed only in lowering the status of the Indian tribes. Especially to be regretted, she added, was the teaching of war dances and other tribal customs in Indian schools maintained at government expense.

Roman Catholic Education Proposed In R. I. State College

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27 (AP)—Director of Education James F. Rockett said yesterday he had appointed a committee to study the advisability of including courses in Roman Catholic scholastic education, in the curriculum at Rhode Island State College.

Those designated to make the study are Dean Margaret Shove Morriss of Pembroke College, Brown University, Representative John E. Meade of Providence, a member of the state board of regents, and state budget director Henry J. Lee. A final decision will rest with the board of regents of the state college.

Director Rockett said the proposed move at Rhode Island State has no connection with the proposal that religious instruction be offered Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant pupils in Rhode Island public schools. Two weeks ago Dr. Rockett appointed a committee to consider the advisability of such instruction following a conference of religious and educational leaders of the State.

Bolivia and Paraguay Renew Formal Relations

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 27 (AP)—Foreign Minister Juan Stefanich dispatched a message to Bolivia May 25 renewing diplomatic relations broken in 1932 on the eve of the three-year Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

Wage Bill Boon in New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27 — The possibility that sections of the United States such as New England where high living standards and progressive social legislation prevail would obtain a better competitive industrial position under the proposed new national wage and hour law is being widely suggested here and may influence congressional action on the measure.

Provisions of the bill are sufficiently fexible and the labor standards board, which would fix wages and hours, is given such discretion that the immediate probable effect on wage and hour differentials is not being forecast. However, it is clear the bill would be one more factor added to those already operating for greater uniformity throughout the country and that it probably would speed the process of ending differentials.

Several recent measures are exerting pressure in this direction. The Social Security Act is raising manufacturing costs in backward areas where employers had not previously adopted pension and unemployment insurance systems common in more advanced sections. The Wagner Labor Act, similarly, is stimulating organization of Labor in sections where unions never have been known with the result of higher wages and shorter hours. This, in turn, automatically raises manufacturing costs in low-wage areas.

Floor Beneath Wages

The wage and hour bill would implement the Wagner Act both by putting a minimum floor under wages and by banning from interstate commerce goods produced by employers who refused to bargain collectively with workers. Whether the first minimum wages announced were very different from those now prevailing the ultimate tendency, in the opinion of individuals close to the Administration, would be to raise labor costs in the South nearer to the level of New England labor costs.

The purpose behind all of these measures, as frequently stated by government officials, including President Roosevelt, is to establish uniform social conditions throughout the country so one section cannot continue to profit from its own social backwardness at the expense of other sections where more advanced standards prevail.

It is a New Deal theory that exploitation of labor in some states has penalized states which by law prohibit such exploitation. This doctrine supposedly lies behind the labor standards bill.

Political Concessions

However, as drafted, the bill makes extensive concessions to political considerations. The board not only has power to fix wage and hour standards but it may vary those standards for different industries and different localities, and also may change them after complaint and investigation.

Thus the extent of wage and hour uniformity which would come under the bill in early stages of enforcement might depend largely on the attitude of board members. They could, under the broad terms of the bill, abolish almost all differentials if they choose. Equally, they probably could justify a retention of most of the existing differentials, if they saw fit. There is no mandatory provision which would require elimination of differentials.

Behind this vagueness in the bill is a background of long controversy here. NRA attempted to eliminate wage and hour differentials and made long steps in that direction. It is the aim of many individuals in the Administration. But it runs counter to political pressure from the South which at the moment has a greater political claim on the Administration than does New England.

President's Views

The President's message which accompanied the bill states significantly:

Even in the treatment of national problems there are geographical and industrial diversities which practical statesmanmanship cannot wholly ignore. Backward labor conditions and relatively progressive labor conditions cannot be completely assimilated and made uniform at one fell swoop without creating economic dislocation . . . most fair labor standards as a practical matter require some differentiation between different industries and localities.

What this may mean in actual operation of a law such as that proposed is uncertain and undoubtedly would depend both on political forces and on the disposition of the board.

While the south is powerful politically at present, a new factor may develop in the political power of labor. Both the major labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, favor the principle of wage and hour uniformity. And the Long-run tendency of labor organization is to bring about greater uniformity.

It would lie within the power of a board operating under the bill to eliminate differentials. The speed of its progress toward this goal would, however, depend on many other considerations.

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Wonders of Research: Automatic Motor Cut-Off

Small contrivance saves large loss, current stopping itself to avoid burn-out and switching itself on again as soon as trouble point is passed — Pickering astronomical medal goes to Japanese amateur who was alert at moment of last summer's eclipse of sun to catch sight of hitherto unknown star in constellation Lacerta.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

No more burned out motors on home and small factory appliances is the promise of a newly developed, thermostatically controlled motor switch, automatically cutting off the current whenever a motor becomes overheated.

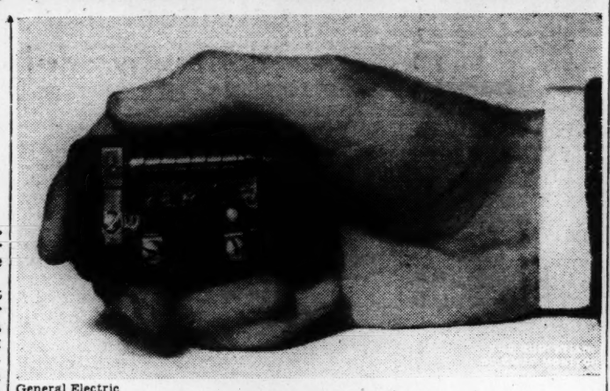
The "thermo-tector" is a development of General Electric engineers, to minimize service calls, eliminate motor burnouts and automaticaly restart motors when trouble is cleared.

The parts of the switch consist of a thermostatic helix, a heater helix, a flat steel spring, and a contact arm. The bi-metallic helix is fixed at one end, and the opposite end carries a slotted arm, which rotates around one support of the spring. A low-resistance heater, connected in series with the motor winding and carrying the motor current, completely surrounds the bi-metallic helix.

The flat steel spring is mounted between two rigid supports in such manner that it is slightly bowed. This bowed spring carries a copper arm, which makes contact when the spring is bowed in one direction, but which opens the circuit when it is bowed in the other.

When the thermostatic bimetallic helix is heated to a temperature above normal, the free end rotates and reverses the bow of the spring, which moves the contact arm, disconnecting the motor from the line.

With the line open, current ceases to flow in the heater until the temperature is again normal, when the spring snaps to the "on" position. This new "safety valve" for small fractional-horsepower motors can be fitted to the conduit box or the terminal box of existing motors. New motors can be purchased already equipped.



General Electric

Thermo-tector Held in Hand

Inside View Given of Mechanism That Prevents Motors From Overdoing Friction on Their Bearings

Homemade Telescope Hits on Discovery

The Pickering Nova Gold Medal has been awarded this year to a Japanese barber for discovering a new star on June 18, 1936. According to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, Kazukae Gomi, of Tokyo spotted the star in the constellation Lacerta with a homemade telescope at the time of the total solar eclipse in 1936. This is the second award of the medal provided in 1920 by David B. Pickering of East Orange, N. J. In 1935 it was first granted to J. P. M. Prentice of Stowmarket, Eng., for his discovery of Nova Herculis. Only discoverers of new stars are eligible.

'Dry Ice' Freezing Used to Clean Wool

Because a Los Angeles mechanic took his family on a picnic some five years ago and spilled "dry ice" from an ice-cream container on the woolen blanket used for a tablecloth, industry has a new method of cleaning wool—the "frosted" process.

Wool cleaned this way, says Science Service, is whiter, fluffier, stronger and dyes deeper and brighter than wool cleaned by the more expensive conventional soap, water and picking process. Already more than 1,000,000 pounds have been cleaned by frosting.

Burs, thistles and vegetable matter which have become entangled in the wool of sheep as they browse for food are literally frozen out of wool by passing it on conveyers through a large "ice box" where the temperature is kept from 30 to 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Grease, too, is removed.

The low temperature freezes solid all burs and grease. In such frozen state, their hold on wool is loosened, so that when the frosted wool is beaten or shaken, all dirt and impurities drop away. The cost of such cleaning is less than four-tenths of a cent per pound.

Narrow Plain Border Advised on Towels

Points for the housewife in buying bath towels is the concern of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics this month.

A wide, plain border shortens the "terry cloth," or looped surface, which is the real drying area, says the Bureau. If two towels measure the same in length and width, the one with the narrower borders will give the larger absorbent surface; for the pile loops determine a towel's drying value.

In families with children, light weight towels are often a better choice, because easier to handle on wash day.

Before buying colored towels, inquire about their fastness.

Bargain towels are made in off sizes, cut short, or woven narrow. Measured side by side with standard towels, it will be discovered they cost just as much or more.

Good hems, securely fastened at the corners, wear well.

Explorers Plan Study Of Dinosaur Haunts

Scene of the dinosaurs' last round-up, a series of 100,000,000-year-old strata of Upper Cretaceous Age, discovered in Utah last summer by Government geologists, will be explored for remains of the giant reptiles this season by Charles W. Gilmore, Smithsonian Institution paleontologist.

It was in the Upper Cretaceous that the dinosaurs evolved into fantastic horned and armored forms, making their last stand against inevitable extinction. A hundred million years ago their dominion over the earth came to an end, and the age of mammals began.

Resemblance Lost When Twins Separate

Twins don't remain alike very long, if they don't stay together. This is the conclusion derived from a study of many pairs of twins, both identical and non-identical, by a three-man research team at the University of Chicago.

Prof. Horatio Newman, Prof. Frank Freeman and Prof. Karl Holzinger find that when two members of a pair of identical twins grow up in strongly different social and educational surroundings, they grow more apart as years go by and eventually come to be quite unlike each other. Some of the twins under consideration had been reared together, others had been separated in infancy by various circumstances and thus brought up in separation.

Physicists Uncover New Atomic Particle

Dr. Carl D. Anderson, of California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize physicist, and his colleague, Dr. Seth H. Neddermeyer, have together written, in the current issue of "Physical Review," the "birth announcement" of a new atomic particle.

Yet unnamed, the particle is considered intermediate in weight between the two simplest hitherto known, the electron and the proton. The electron has a negative electrical charge, and the proton carries the positive charge. A footnote to the announcement indicates that a close race for priority in the matter of sponsorship for the new particle finds Drs. J. C. Street and E. C. Stevenson of Harvard also in the running.

Education for Skill In Tasting Advised

Special courses in schools to teach the appreciation of flavors were urged by Ernest C. Crocker, Cambridge, Mass., chemical engineer in reporting the results of a survey of food-testing methods to the American Chemical Society.

The physical sense of taste in large numbers of people is of great delicacy, he found, commenting that when well-educated observers are trained to use it properly in conjunction with suitable standards, a mechanism is provided capable of accurate flavor measurement.

"The need is being felt in food industries especially," he said, "for educated tasters. These should be trained, not only to perform the work with skill, but to interpret their findings in a language intelligible to others."

It seems at present that even the best known chefs depend for their success more on experience and familiarity with their specialties than on any innate ability to detect smaller amounts or variations in flavor.

Exhibit Illustrates History of Photography

Photography—from daguerreotype to candid camera—is the theme of an extensive Graphic Arts exhibit now open at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. Progress from the comparatively crude beginnings of daguerreotypy, through later collodion emulsions, up to the present elaborate optical mechanisms, is illustrated.

CCC Clerk Discharged In Wage Hunger Strike

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27 (AP)—Philip A. Baumgartner, hunger-striking Civilian Conservation Corps clerk of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was dismissed yesterday on charges of "attempting to coerce the Government" and "insubordination in conduct." Fourth Corps Area headquarters ordered the dismissal.

Maj.-Gen. Van Horn Moseley, commanding officer, had warned May 22 that Baumgartner, who demanded an increase in his $105 monthly wage, 'had better resume eating."

Fascists Routed As Dutch Voters Stand by Colijn

(Continued From Page 1)

and builder of bridges for the province of Utrecht, at the last moment put himself at the head of the National Socialist list of candidates, trying to unite his followers through personal influence. His campaign consisted of harsh criticism of the Government and admiration for everything done and said in fascist countries.

The other political parties, the conservative Christian Historicals, who are closely affiliated to Dr. Colijn's Anti-Revolutionaries, the Roman Catholic State Party, the Liberals, the Radicals, the strong Socialist Party—Dr. Colijn's opponents—all conducted an active and generally successful electoral campaign.

Crowds Heard Premier

Dr. Colijn, as the symbol of sound democracy and leader of the Government which led the Netherlands through the depression, in about one month addressed 35 mass meetings all over the country. There could not be found halls or buildings big enough to hold all his listeners.

Although the Socialists appreciated Dr. Colijn's firm stand against fascism and its offshoots, they opposed his general policy of adjustment for which they wanted to substitute inflation. The Socialists drew up a "plan" for economic recovery and to remedy unemployment. The plan was, to raise a loan of 600,000,000 florins, or about $330,000,000, to be spent on public works and, as they claimed, to provide work for some 200,000 laborers.

The Government declared that quite apart from the possibility of raising such a big sum for this purpose, it would be impossible to find works, economically justified, on which to spend 600,000,000 florins. Because in the period 1920 to 1936 2,165,000,000 florins, or three to four times the amount proposed by the Socialists, had been spent on public works such as the Zuider Zee draining, the construction of roads, bridges, canals, locks, harbors, railways, on electrification, house construction and municipal public works, for about another 400,000,000 florins are in course of execution.

Upheld Program of Defense

Dr. Colijn, in his electoral tour, claimed justification for his Government's policy of considerably strengthening the country's frontier defenses. This included provision for 100 bombing planes, eight submarines and some cruisers, new artillery and gas masks for every man in the mobilized army. On the industrial side, Dr. Colijn pointed out that 50 commercial treaties were concluded by his Government, a quota system of 132 articles had been set up, in 200 cases financial support was given to industries and other enterprises.

In 1935, in time of depression, the National Socialist movement obtained nearly 8 per cent of the votes on the occasion of the elections for the Senate. In their justification over this initial success, the national socialists first prophesied a growth to 20 per cent of the votes by 1937.

Then, as the tide began to turn Mr. Mussert announced an increase of at least 50 per cent so that in 1937 he would get 12 per cent of the votes. Then 10 per cent was mentioned and finally orators in National Socialist meetings preferred to remain on the safe side and declared that it was only "quality" of members of Parliament that counted not "quantity."

Art Study Awards Give 34 Students Summer in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Award of 20 summer scholarships for 1937 graduate study in the history of art at the Institute of Art and Architecture of the University of Paris and 14 junior scholarships for American undergraduates passing their junior year in France was announced by the Institute of International Education here yesterday.

The art study scholarships, offered by the Institute in co-operation with the College Art Association, resulting from a special grant by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, carry a stipend of $420 each for the six weeks' summer session in Paris.

The junior scholarship awards, for study at the Sorbonne, carry a stipend of $300 each. Eight of these latter scholarships are given by the French Government, one by the Societé des Amis de l'Université, of the Sorbonne, one by Robert H. Richardson of Wilmington, Del., three by H. Fletcher Brown, also of Wilmington, and one by Pilling Wright of Newark, Del.

Following are the recipients of the awards to graduate students in the history of art, teachers of art and museum workers: Doris E. Brian of New York, Otto Karl Bach of Evanston, Ill.; Howard Ray Black Jr. of Flushing, N. Y.; Margot E. Cutter of Chicago, Charles D. Cutler of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; J. Leroy Davidson of Brookline, Mass.; Howard McP. Davis of Annapolis, Md.; Marian B. Davis of Clayton, Mo.; Annabel Drazen of St. Louis, Nicolina L. Flammia of Waterbury, Conn.; Robert P. Griffing Jr. of Riverhead, N. Y.; Irene M. Jarde of Princeton, N. J.; Blanche Levine of Detroit, Margaret Miller of New York, Donald W. Prakken of Seattle, Henry S. Robinson of Upper Montclair, N. J.; Helen N. Scott of Fort Wayne, Emanuel A. Smith of Brooklyn, Anne Southard of Stanford University, Calif., and Ethel L. Tyrrell of Chicago.

Recipients of the junior scholarships are: Robert G. Bacon of Cleveland, Ohio; Colby A. Cogswell of Hartford, Conn.; Eleanor M. Crockett of Hopedale, Mass.; Helen O. Gebbie of Lockport, N. Y.; Mary E. Glynn of Winsted, Conn.; David H. Henry of Geneva, N. Y.; Aureta Lewis of Wilmington, Del.; Julia M. Ridgely of Baltimore, James W. Robb of Queens Village, N. Y.; David S. Smith of Omaha, Robert Stookey of Rushville, Neb.; Mary C. Taeusch of Washington, D. C.; Anne C. Toll of Tolland, Colo., and Julia Worthington of Washington, D. C.

Young Folks

Fig. I—A Group of Heads Suitable for the Aladdin Play; Aladdin Himself Is in the Lower Right Corner

Putting On a Puppet Show

By Peggy Bridge

The summer holidays are the best season for putting on a show of one's own and now is the time to get ready for it. Have you often dreamed of playing leading parts like your favorite actress or motion picture star? Why not do it in a puppet show of your own with, perhaps, a few friends to help? Four or six people make a good troupe and a side porch or barn workshop makes a good studio.

If you start your puppet club at camp, you will find plenty of children to work with you and the craft department there will help when the time comes to make the puppets, scenery and costumes.

The first thing is to choose a play—for puppetry is really theater. Before a puppet is thought of in the professional world, the script of the play is written. When the script is ready and you have blocked it into scenes, then the making of character sketches for the puppets' head may begin.

Rehearsals of lines begin at once as all parts must be memorized before you try to manipulate the puppets. Meanwhile, you will be working on the puppets, scenery and costumes. In this way, the whole show will be ready to start at the same time and will progress as a unit.

Choosing a Play

"Aladdin," in Montrose Moses' book "Plays for Children," is an excellent play for puppets, when cut to a suitable length. Another good book for puppetry plays is Lady Gregory's "Irish Plays."

The leading characters around whom the Aladdin play centers are: Aladdin, as a boy; Aladdin, as a prince; Sum Won, a ragged friend of Aladdin's; Aladdin's mother; his uncle, fat and funny; the magi, fierce and ruthless; the geni; the Emperor and Princess Lotus Flower. (Two Aladdin puppets are necessary so that a quick change can be made when the geni transforms him into a prince.)

After picking the leading characters, the next step is to block your play into scenes and plan the climax to each scene. The last act will have the biggest climax of all. At the end of this article you will find a synopsis of seven proposed scenes for the Aladdin play.

With the play divided into scenes, you will be ready to design the scenery and puppets. Divide your troupe into a scenic crew and a puppet crew. Both are important and should work side by side. The scenery should be made at the same time as the puppets, so that both will be finished together.

Hand Puppets

Hand puppets are much more interesting to work than string puppets, once you get over the idea that they are not Punch and Judy dolls with a sack and dangling legs. Puppets made with a marionette body look more like little people and walk and act much more humanly because you can conceal manipulation by clever costuming. The strings are always obvious in the performance of the tricks with the marionette.

In making your puppet heads, make sketches of the different types of faces, using lines to bring out the character. Figure 1 shows a group of heads suitable for the Aladdin play. They are all built on the same head shape with character lines to show age or hardness of features. The Emperor has hard features; the Uncle has comic features, the Princess has beautiful features.

Take Plasticine, a soft clay, which does not harden and model the Princess's head and Aladdin's head first. Don't put on the ears until after you have cast the heads.

Making the Cast

To model a head, roll the clay until it is egg-shaped, then place it on a piece of clay (rounded and about an inch and a half high) at a 45 degree angle. This smaller piece is the neck. Dig the lines deep into the face, especially enlarging the eyes, nose, mouth and cheek bones. Cast the heads in plaster Paris which can be bought at any hardware store.

Cut cardboard into squares and stick them into the clay in a line that goes up the side of the puppet's neck, behind the ears and across the crown of the head. This divides the head into two parts. Then grease very carefully the head with petroleum (bought at any 10-cent store).

To hold the plaster Paris use a cardboard box a little larger than the head. Mix the plaster with water and stir well (so air bubbles and lumps are out) until it thickens to thick cream. Pour into box and as it starts to harden place the back of the head down into the plaster up to the cardboard. Allow this to harden for an hour and grease well. Then mix more plaster and, while it is still thin, sprinkle a little over the face of the puppet which fills the hollows and keeps out the air holes.

Pour the rest over the face until it is about an inch thick. Let cast stand for four hours and gently pry apart. The clay comes out easily and you have your cast. Grease this clay mould well and press wood pulp into it, about one fourth inch thick. Allow two days for it to harden. Wood pulp costs 90 cents a can.

Take head out of the mould and use adhesive tape to keep the two parts together. Cast off all the heads needed for the characters in the play. Then, take more wood pulp and build the features on to the faces to change them into the Mother, the Magi, etc. Use the sketches published with this article as models.

In another article, to be published on this page very soon, you will find instructions for painting the puppets, making the puppet bodies and costumes, building the stage and stage sets and staging the play.

Synopsis of Play

Scene 1. Street: Aladdin and Sum Won flying a kite. Magi enters, tells Aladdin about the cave of jewels and sends him ahead to wait at the cave. Magi laughs mysteriously, "I'll lock him in the cave." Curtain.

Scene 2. Darkness in cave: Weird sounds. Magi pushed Aladdin into cave. Aladdin afraid and refuses to give the magi the lamp. Magi closes the cave. Aladdin rubs the lamp accidentally. Geni appears, tells Aladdin the lamp's power and grants his wish. Curtain.

Scene 3. Street. Mother weeping. Aladdin appears with Geni and jewels. Mother promises to take jewels to Emperor and ask for Princess in marriage. Geni changes Aladdin into Prince and he leaves for palace. Magi finds Aladdin has his lamp. Plans to get it. Hideous laugh. Curtain.

Scene 4. Palace of a thousand dragon pillars. Emperor and princess on throne while mother presents jewels and tells of Aladdin's love. Emperor sends for Aladdin. He performs wonder of making palace appear instantly. Princess and Aladdin are married. Curtain.

Scene 5. Princess' balcony. Aladdin goes hunting and warns Princess not to talk to strangers. Magi disguised as lamp peddler appears at the balcony crying "New lamps for old." Princess gives him Aladdin's lamp. Magi commands Geni to take the palace to the heart of the desert Princess screams. Curtain.

Scene 6. Princess's court: Desert. Princess weeps while the magi with lamp attached to his belt, threatens her. Princess pretends to dance and touches the lamp wishing for Aladdin who appears instantly. He fights the magi and wins. Commands Geni to take the magi to the bottom of the earth and the palace back to China. Curtain.

Scene 7. Princess's court: China. Princess and Aladdin embrace, joyout. Emperor greets them. All is forgiven; Aladdin given half the kingdom. All characters in the play join hands, saying: "And they lived happily ever after." All bow. Curtain.

"Birds' Day" in Warsaw

In order that birds may be encouraged to make their homes in the parks of Warsaw, Poland, the Town Council, this year, thought out a new scheme which took effect at the Spring Festival—or "Birds' Day," as it is called.

All the school children of the town were given a special holiday in order to attend, and numbers of caged birds were brought to the festival to be released in the parks. Before the doors of the cages were opened, the children listened to a talk given by the head of the Bird-Care Department of the Municipal Council, in which they were asked to give the same thought and care to birds as they did to their own pets. At the same time, hundreds of bird boxes were distributed and attached to trees in the town parks and gardens.

Great efforts are on foot to increase the number of wild birds in the capital. In the Lazienki, the beautiful eighteenth-century wooded gardens which provide a peaceful retreat for Warsaw inhabitants in the very center of the town, new plantations are to be made to provide the right sort of cover for nesting in spring and for shelter in winter.

The amount of seed and corn, as well as fat, coco-nuts and other delicacies provided for the birds from the middle of November to the first of April, is to be trebled. By these means, it is hoped, the suffering of birds during the extreme cold of winter will be lessened.

Special attention is being paid to nightingales which today are only heard occasionally in two parks. In quiet corners, well away from the paths, piles of last year's leaves are to be made, for it is generally believed that among such leaves the nightingale finds its best food.

The Rose Moon

(Indian Name for June)

The rose month comes in June,
The rarest month of all—
We love the moss rose, low,
And ramblers tow'ring tall.

Out near the old railroad
Wild dusty pink ones sway,
While in the garden now
The yellow ones can play.

Tea roses, dainty things,
Near old walls sweetly bloom;
A bowl of roses, red,
Is in our dining room.

June roses on display
Are like a burning flame.
The redmen called this month
Rose Moon, a pretty name!

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Eight

After knitting for a while one afternoon, Minda stretched out upon the grass to rest. Little clouds that had been elsewhere earlier in the day now came wandering lazily over the sky. Perhaps they had come to count her sheep, Minda thought to herself.

She had slipped off into a light slumber, when she heard something that startled her into instant wakefulness. Again she heard it. Was that not a human cry?

The sound seemed to come from the direction of the cliffs.

Minda was wishing desperately for Stor Geta. With him at her side she would have felt ready for anything. The cry pierced the stillness of the forest again. It was a cry for help. She seized her staff firmly and ventured forth, with the sheep trailing on behind her.

"Help!" came the cry again, "Help!" The sound seemed to come but of the very earth.

Aid to a Stranger

Advancing cautiously she peered over the ledge fearfully. There, some 10 feet below, on a narrow shelf of the mountain side, clung a man, a strange man.

"Help. Help!" he cried.

Minda stared at him a full moment before she could pick up courage enough to speak.

"You are not a Hulder?" she finally demanded as fiercely as she could manage.

"Thank goodness!" breathed the other. "I thought I was a goner this time."

"You are certain that you are not a Hulder," Minda insisted, more fiercely this time.

"I can assure you that I am so human that if you do not throw me a line very soon that I shall most certainly not be able to cling to this ledge much longer."

When Minda heard this she ran to the cottage as fast as she could move and returned at once with a line. Fastening one end of it about a birch she cast the free end down to the stranger.

"I hope that you can clamber up it now without any difficulty, for I'm not strong enough to pull you up," she called down to him.

The fellow made no reply, but it was not very long before his head appeared over the cliff, after which he scrambled up to safety.

"How did you get down there?" Minda inquired when he stood beside her.

"I slid down," said the fellow, "Slipped and slid."

Minda eyed him cautiously. He was a stranger and for that reason he could not be trusted. Strangers were never trusted; at least they never should be. In the past fine-faced strangers had come here from elsewhere. With smooth words and brilliant smiles they had set snares for folk. By the time they got free of them, it was no better than if they had gotten mixed up with Hulder folk, for they were never the same again. Minda was remembering all these facts as she listened to the other.

"I have always loved the mountains and wanted to live near them," replied the stranger. "I came up this way on a trip, just to enjoy the mountain air. On the way back I found that I could get a job with the Storekeeper in Bewdalen, so I stayed. That is how I happen to be here." He flashed a brilliant smile at the girl.

"But that does not explain how you fell over the cliff."

"Oh yes, the cliff. I was coming to that. I happened to have today

The Story So Far

Minda had gone to the mountain pasture, or fabovall, as it was called in Sweden, to take charge of 600 sheep for the summer, when our last chapter ended. The Mistress of Dalstorp had rented the land to farmers as grazing ground because Flint Anders, the storekeeper, was pressing her to pay 500 kroner which he insisted she owed him. Driving the sheep to the mountains Minda met Anna, who had charge of the Talcott herd, returning to the valley because she said a terrible moss-covered creature with a tail—the traditional Swedish hulder Woman—had chased her. Minda refused to be scared and went on to the herd house with her flock, but she wished Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a), her goat, had come too.

off so I came up here and seeing a flower growing beside the cliff, stooped to pick it, and before I knew what had happened I was where you found me."

"But flowers do not grow there," Minda declared, "there is nothing but rain washed granite along the entire precipice."

"Did I say a flower?" demanded the other, "What I meant to say was a pebble as beautiful as a flower."

"Do you often say one thing and mean another?"

The other shook his head, and once again a brilliant smile came into his eyes. "You know, now," he said, "and I trust you will believe me. Above that I hope we may be friends."

Minda's glance wandered off over the valley. "It is strange," she said, half to herself, "that you should be working for the Storekeeper."

"When a person needs work, one generally is not so particular where one gets it," replied the man. He was fine looking, tall and straight and walked with a distinguished step. But in spite of all these fine points Minda could not bring herself to trust the fellow, which he soon enough noticed.

"I am afraid you have little faith in me," he finally said.

"I would have more," replied Minda, "if you worked for somebody else."

A Drawing by Kate Seredy for "Listening." (Viking Press)

"You do not like him?" demanded the other.

"Oh, yes," said Minda, "Only folks say that Flint Anders is hard, and most folks who work for him become like him . . . laces to fit the shoe," she added.

The handsome stranger walked on beside the girl a bit further. After a little he said, "I do hope that the Storekeeper is better than your words would cause me to believe."

The Strange Stone

"You haven't said what your name is, yet," Minda reminded the other.

"My name? Oh, yes. There should be a name," said he, as though he had suddenly forgotten it, "Now what should you like it to be?"

Minda considered for a moment, then she said, "I should like it to be Odin."

"But why Odin?"

"Because in the old Scandinavian myths Odin was the Viking God of the sun, and he was so strong and wise the snares of men had no power over him."

The other reached out a hand to the girl. "I hope you will continue calling me by that name. It is something to live up to, and I do think every man should be trying to live up to a standard above what he is." He bowed over Minda's hand, as though she had been a princess. "Thank you for rescuing me, little Shepherdess, I shall always be grateful to you for that and for my name." Then with a smile and the wave of a hand he was off and away.

Minda shook her head as though to free herself of this man and his engaging ways. Then she took her staff and slowly returned to the place where she had discovered him.

As she stood there upon the brink of the precipice a sunbeam touched a fragment of rock at her feet and turned it into a sunburst of color. She snatched it up and found that it was heavy as lead. At first glimpse she believed it was the very same rock that Odin had declared he had seen there, but as it lay in her hand the color went out of it, it became dull and black. Without doubt it was only a fragment of Sweden's rugged granite. With a toss of her hand she flung it down into the chasm below.

She was about to return to her sheep when she saw on the ground a hammer and a drill, and near by them lay a chisel.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Replenishing Our Bookshelves

Book Reviews

An American Epic

"No Other White Men," by Julia Davis, is a splendid story, full of vitality and color, that sweeps the reader on to share the wonder and freshness of a new world—the hitherto unexplored American Northwest. It is the story of a quest of youth, the intrepid Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, toward a vast unknown, told in a manner that achieves superlatively more than is usual in a book of this kind.

The power that comes from loyal friendship, endurance in hardship and courage in dangers brings fulfillment to great hopes. In the case of Captains Lewis and Clark, their commission was carried through so gloriously that they are rightly counted among the valiant of American pioneers.

This is the third book with the Lewis and Clark expedition as its theme published since Christmas. The first was a story biography, "Meriwether Lewis, Trail-Blazer," by F. W. Seymour, reviewed in this column in March.

"New World Builders," by R. W. Moorehead, the second, is an interesting narrative that swiftly carries the reader through the explorers' adventures along the uncharted rivers and wilderness trails of that vast area.

* * *

Escapade With Variations

There are two lively heroines in "The Runaway," a Victorian Story for the Young—Olga the independent, who breaks out from under the control of a Yorkshire boarding school for young ladies, and Clarice, the sheltered only child, who longs for something to happen in her life, and presto! has a fugitive to keep in her clothes cupboard.

It is a breathless moment for Clarice when on a stroll through a favorite garden thicket she sees a bright head appear from under the leaves of the shrubbery, and hears a gasping, laughing voice exclaim, "Hush! Hide me, you will, won't you? Please do!" Clarice impulsively and naturally becomes the runaway's protector, and simply and naïvely keeps her secret new friend in safety. She guards and cares for her without divulging facts to father, governess or servants.

This book, with its utterly enchanting illustrations done by Gwen Raverat, is a new edition of a story first published in 1872. Enjoyed as it has been by three generations of English readers, thanks are due to the present artist, who cared so much for it on visits to her grandmother's in her youth that she is responsible for the new edition now available for young people in both England and America.

* * *

Magic and Drama

If magic is your choice for a summer hobby, "The Magic Show Book," by Alexander, the Magician, will become your pocket guide. The basis of this art is clearly and simply explained, and some interesting facts of the history of magic are given, but the directions for more than a hundred marvelous tricks make the book a perfect treasure house of fascinating entertainment. Details are given for making the necessary equipment, and nothing seems to be omitted in variety of properties.

There are tricks described that are both simple and difficult. Pocket, feature, and number tricks are all included. Boys! here is the chance to learn the secrets of a magician. Bring patience to it and nimble fingers.

Another small volume packed full of delight is a collection of "Dramatized Ballads," with Musical Accompaniment, by Janet Tobitt and Alice White. Early English and Scottish ballads are well represented, and there are translations from the folk lore of other countries.

Arranged for acting in pantomime, there are selections for small and larger groups, possible for presenting either out-of-doors or in-doors. The sprightly illustrations give amusing and bits for effective costuming. The whole collection should receive a royal welcome from leaders in camp and play centers.

* * *

Tales From Gad's Hill

David Copperfield walking along a London street with his friend, the dilatory Mr. Micawber, who is undoubtedly "waiting for something to turn up" is pictured on the jacket of the new edition of "Tales From Dickens," by Hallie Erminie Rives.

This volume of stories presents in brief the sixteen novels of Dickens and makes a valuable handbook of reference for library and classroom. It opens with an interesting biographical sketch of Dickens himself and closes with an index to the characters in his novels. While handy for quick reference, this book should never take the place of the novels in their full length form.

As a foreword to each tale the setting, period, and characters of the novel are listed with publication date. The stories are successfully told and the collection has excellent pictures by Reginald Birch.

MARY A. WHITNEY

No Other White Men, by Julia Davis. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.

New World Builders, by Blanche Woods Moorehead. Illustrated by Armstrong Sperry. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $2.

The Runaway, a Victorian Story for the Young. Illustrated by Gwen Raverat. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

The Magic Show Book, by Alexander, the Magician. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Dramatized Ballads, with Musical Accompaniment, by Janet Tobitt and Alice White. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.

Tales From Dickens, by Hallie Erminie Rives. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

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Revision of Spanish Taxes Pledged by Rival Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France — Present methods of taxation in Spain are expected to undergo a complete change whichever side wins the civil war.

Grave discontent has existed for many years on account of the enormous variety of taxes burdening industry, hampering enterprise and adding to the cost of living.

Not excepting the humblest form of enterprise, every kind of business is taxed in advance and on a minimum basis. Thus a man, however slender his means, who wants to sell milk, for instance, must register for the purpose of paying imposts before he can open his shop. The tax will be the same whether he sells milk from 100 cows or a few pails a day.

The milkman must not sell butter or cheese, though he can sell eggs. Milk bars came into being a year or so ago. Here beverages might be sold if "diluted" with milk. The sale of these beverages "neat" meant a fine or a higher rate of taxation.

Fear of Spies

This system operates throughout Spain. When enquiring at a village store for a tin of biscuits, one is surprised at the concern of the storekeeper before she wraps it up. After going to the door and peeping around the corner, the woman produces the tin from some hiding place and explains that the Civil Guards are about. Apparently these zealous servants are on the lookout to catch shop-keepers selling what is not covered by the particular item in the Hacienda tariff.

This tax is known as the Contribucion Industrial. Not only every trade but every profession, entertainments, hotels and boarding houses are down on its scale. All industry and trade are consequently classified in, as it were, watertight compartments. Every now and again encroaching gives rise to serious friction between one trade and another, as when pharmacies and druggists each overstep official delimitations and rules impossible to observe in practice.

Although the "consumo" or "octroi" tax has been abolished in many districts, it is still a great burden on the working classes in others. The fisherman has still to pay "consumo" on his catch, the farmer on his poultry. Many riots have been caused by this tax.

Stamp Tax

A tax giving rise to much friction and trouble is the "Impuesto del Timbre," a stamp having to be affixed to every packet which bears the name of the maker, whenever its value is over one peseta. It is obviously the official view in Spain that every advertisement should bring in revenue. Not a bill posted on a hoarding but bears its fresh stamp daily. Every scrap of space used for advertising, even signs over shops, is measured. If the advertisement is in a foreign language, double is charged.

Perhaps the most unpopular tax is the "Cedula Personal," or personal identification paper. It identifies nobody as it gives only the name, age, address and occupation of the bearer, not his description, so there is much scope for abuse. The payment is according to income, but whereas some "Cedulas" might cost $10000, many rich men managed to get off with a few dollars.

Tax inspectors have a fine field for scooping in money for the treasury in the shape of fines as tax legislation is incredibly complex. Unfortunately, these men share the fines with the Treasury.

When Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Marine and Air, wanted to place a limit on their earnings and tighten up the services, they threatened to go on strike and establish bureaus to teach the public how to pay fewer taxes. Most business firms actually employed treasury inspectors to "teach their accountants the ropes."

All this is to disappear in New Spain, according to promises made by both sides in the civil war.

Room Dedicated To Woodrow Wilson At Princeton Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27 — The Princeton University Club has a room dedicated to Woodrow Wilson at 39 Easts Thirty-ninth Street. It was presented to the club by Dean Mathey, a trustee of the university, and was opened with an address by Robert Bridges, the poet, who was a classmate and intimate friend of the war-time President, May 25.

The room, which will be used for reference work, opens with a library of 1000 volumes, selected and catalogued by the club's library committee, with the co-operation of Dr. James Thayer Gerold, librarian of Princeton University. A collection of rare Wilsoniana, which the committee hopes to augment, is encased in glass.

A mantel dominates the room, over it hangs a Wilson portrait; and carved on the mantel is an inscription which reads, "Princeton in the Nation's Service," a motto phrased by Mr. Wilson himself.

The room commemorates the thirty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Wilson's inauguration as president of Princeton University in 1902, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his inauguration as President of the United States in 1912. The room was formally accepted by Archibald A. Gulick '97, president of the club.

Vanderbilt's Impatience Costs Him $2500 Fine

HONOLULU, May 27 (AP)—A 36-mile ride in his own launch cost George Vanderbilt $2500, Walter Doyle, collector of customs, said yesterday. Impatient with the delay winds had caused his yacht on her return from a four-months cruise, Mr. Vanderbilt climbed into the yacht's power launch May 23 and sped into Honolulu with four friends.

Doyle said he fined Mr. Vanderbilt $500 for each of the five persons on the motorboat for failure to clear customs. "The law is clear," Mr. Doyle said, "we have no other alternative."

Philadelphia in Washington's Time

Courtesy Harper and Brothers

View of State House Square in 1790

The Buildings, From Left to Right, Are—Rear of Protestant Episcopal Academy, Not Entirely Finished; County Court House, Part of Which Extends Into the Square; the State House, Built in 1735; Hall of the American Philosophical Society, Library Company of Philadelphia, Carpenter's Hall

Insurgents Shift Attacks on Bilbao Front

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 27 (AP)—Insurgent forces on the southern Bilbao front renewed attacks today to close the Basque Capital's "backdoor" to central and western Spain.

Hard fighting was reported along the Nervion river and in the hills around Orduna. The Orduna drive demonstrated insurgent Gen. Emilio Mola's strategy of swinging his operations from sector to sector on the Bilbao front, striking now in the south after a series of attacks from on the north and east.

Despite the preparatory shelling, bombing and machine gunning from the insurgents, the Febus (Spanish Government) News Agency said that the defending forces inflicted heavy losses on General Mola's forces.

PERPIGNAN, France, May 27 (AP)—Travelers from Spain last night brought new reports of an Anarchist revolt in Huesca Province. The travelers said that the revolting extremists, hitherto supporters of the Madrid-Valencia Government, had proclaimed a free republic at Barbastro.

Despite official denials by the Spanish Embassy in Paris, the tourists reaching here said they had confirmation of the rebellion. The Anarchists executed Government leaders who opposed their new Republican movement, the travelers said.

Executions Postponed

BILBAO, May 27 (AP)—The Basque Government announced yesterday that it had postponed the execution of three German aviators captured while serving with the insurgent forces besieging Bilbao.

Spain's White Book on Italy; Locarno Progress at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 27—Publication of the Spanish "White Book" here today, giving details of Italian forces alleged to be fighting on the side of the rebels, is regarded as demonstration of the difficulty in dealing with the question of intervention through the League.

The subject has not been considered in public session by the Council, but as a result of talks behind the scenes, there is now a strong feeling that the League should content itself with urging the International Non-Intervention Committee to get on with its work as quickly as possible.

Optimism on Italy

The Spanish "White Book" avoided stressing Germany's part in helping Gen. Francisco Franco. Several delegates here believe that Germany wants to restrain Premier Mussolini, and they are hopeful of bringing Italy into line. If Germany and Italy do decide to withdraw, then it is felt that General Franco will have no option but to let his "volunteers" go.

At the same time, it is admitted that the situation still bristles with difficulties. It is clear, for instance, that the Spanish "White Book" only tells half the story, and the League is unable to hear the other half, not merely because Germany and Italy are not represented at Geneva, but also because the Council's own decision yesterday was not to raise the question of any communication from Franco.

In this connection observers note that two German airmen sentenced to death at Bilbao for bombing Guernica were reprieved in order to try to exchange them for two Soviet airmen captured by General Franco. The withdrawal of Soviet "volunteers," therefore, as well as the International Brigade, obviously will have to be effected simultaneously with that of General Franco's helpers.

Besides Spain, backstage discussions have now far advanced on the Locarno negotiations. After much private debate it has been decided merely to make a historical pronouncement to the League to the effect that Belgium has been released from her undertaking to go to France's or Britain's aid if either is attacked by Germany. The Franco-British declaration to this effect was published last night.

Avoid Contentious Debate

The proposal that Belgium's obligations under Article XVI of the Covenant should be defined, has been sidetracked as too contentious.

A similar tendency to avoid delicate issues is discernible in the field of disarmament and it is understood the Scandinavians have withdrawn their proposal for publicity of arms budgets to a more propitious occasion.

The Assembly met today with Brazil and Japan participating for the election of a new judge of the World Court. The choice fell on Charles de Visscher of Belgium, at the first poll. The Assembly also decided to postpone opening the next ordinary session from Sept. 6 to 13.

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Papa's Cake

TEA was just over. Wistfully, Helga nibbled the last crumb of pink icing from her plate; then, sketchily washing her fingers, she ambled to the salon to peck at the piano keys.

"Do ti la sol," sang an encouraging bass voice. Helga turned suddenly around, her yellow braids flying. There was Papa striding into the room, smoothing his wide blond moustache. He came and stood by the piano.

"This is the Gavotte that Maman plays," announced Helga, as she fumbled for the notes.

"Oh!" said Papa, who had failed to recognize it as any particular tune.

* * *

MAMAN WAS UPSTAIRS now, packing Helga's clothes; for she was going back to school this afternoon. Beautiful Albertine would be sitting on Helga's dresser, with a smile on her china face, waiting to see her little mother again; and Yvonne and Louise-Madeleine would rush in to fling off their coats and unpack parcels from their suitcases.

It would be nice to have a big cake to carry downstairs at supper-time for Mademoiselle and the other little girls. Helga could see herself cutting thick pink icing with a silver spade, while Gerta passed it around on the best plates.

* * *

IN HER REVERIE, Helga put her elbows on the piano keys, making a thunderous chord. Papa stopped humming. "Vraiment!" he exclaimed.

Rosine, the maid, came running down the stairs to see what the noise was about. "If you are going back upstairs, take cette petite with you. I have to go out again," said Papa, and then began to hunt in the umbrella-stand for his gold-handled cane.

"Could you buy me a cake to take back to school?" Helga breathed, but Papa did not answer.

So, Helga slid down from the piano-stool, and hopped up the red-carpeted stairs to where she heard Juliette, the canary, trilling and a rustle of tissue-paper as Maman packed.

* * *

HELGA LEANED AGAINST the bedroom door to watch. There were fluffy cushions on Maman's chaise longue, embroidered with little verses, and Zizi, Helga's teddy-bear, leaned back comfortably among them. He stayed at home with Maman, to keep her from being lonely when Helga was away at school; and, it was whispered, he led a pampered life, feasting on chocolate peppermints and sucre d'orge, and talking to Juliette when no one was near. But just now he stared at the blue enameled brushes on Maman's lacy dressing-table, and the reflection of his own little brown ears in the mirror.

"Viens, cherie!" Maman called from beside the bed, where she was bending her curly yellow head over an open suitcase. "What do you want to take back to school?"

* * *

HELGA LOOKED AROUND the room. She would have liked to take Juliette, cage, ribbon and all, to sing to her all day; and Maman in her frilly little blouse and heart-shaped locket, and Papa with the cake he had probably forgotten to buy.

But, one must be practical. The big bottle of eau de cologne on Maman's dressing-table sparkled invitingly. There was a wreath of pink flowers on the label, and the stopper was a little crown. Could she have that? Maman laughed, and went to get another sheet of tissue-paper to wrap it in, while Helga shook a few drops of cologne on Zizi's woolly snout.

Then, Helga heard the iron gate swing closed, and, peeping out the window, she saw Papa marching along the garden path, with a big parcel under his arm. He came noisily up the stairs.

"C'est toi, Auguste?" called Maman softly, coming back into the room.

* * *

PAPA SET DOWN the big squarish package he was carrying, and gave a tweak at Maman's locket chain. Then he noticed Helga, with the bottle in her hands.

"You're not giving that child your eau de cologne?" he asked, astonished.

"Mais oui," purred Maman.

"Well, if she already has a present, she won't want another," Papa said reflectively.

"Oh, yes I will," urged Helga, as she snapped the string on the squarish parcel and sniffed a sugary smell from within.

* * *

AN HOUR LATER, they were at the school. Madame, the principal, in her purple velvet dress, stood in the hall shaking hands with the parents. There was Louise-Madeleine, wriggling to get free of her big brother's hand, so she could run off with the other little girls. Small Yvonne was gazing up at the grown-ups as they talked.

Papa led Helga over to Madame, where she curtsied and said: "Bon soir!" Then, giving Papa a quick hug, Helga tiptoed out of the hall, and bounded up the back stairs, while Jean, the porter, plodded after with her luggage.

Albertine sat demurely on Helga's dresser, where she had been left. Soon Yvonne ran in and threw down a big hat-box, and then Louise-Madeleine pelted in. Jean was setting down the bags. "Merci, Jean," Helga called, as he shuffled out.

"What did you bring back?" asked Louise-Madeleine.

Just then the supper-gong rang. Helga and Louise-Madeleine had pulled off their coats in an instant; and, while little Yvonne struggled with hers, Helga opened the suitcase.

* * *

INSIDE WAS PAPA'S squarish parcel. "Undo it!" commanded Louise-Madeleine; so Helga sawed the string apart with her nail file. In a nest of oiled paper lay a beautiful big cake, with mounds of pink icing.

"Ah!" squealed all three little girls.

A tiny card beside the cake read: "For Albertine." Helga lifted Albertine off the dresser, and showed her the cake.

"You don't mind if I take your present down to supper, do you?" Helga asked her.

Albertine still smiled sweetly, so Helga knew that she consented.

Proudly, very proudly, the three little girls marched down the hall; Helga with the precious cake-box in her arms.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RAMOSE AND HIS WIFE: *A Painting From an Egyptian Tomb, by Joseph Lindon Smith*

A GREAT many immovable works of art have been depicted by Joseph Lindon Smith, of Boston, with such clarity and precise transliteration that they furnish students with a good idea of the relics of ancient Egypt. A particular skill for recording upon canvas all details of form, design and color with topographic exactness has imparted great value to Mr. Smith's painstaking efforts. From time to time, the Boston Museum places upon special exhibition a collection of his canvases. This illustration was taken from the most recent display.

This is a colored relief detail from the tomb of Ramose. Represented here are Ramose and his wife. He held the official positions of Governor and Vizier during the later years of the reign of Amen Hotep III, and the reign of Amen Hotep IV, better known as Ikhnaton. The tomb of Ramose is of utmost importance, because it reveals the full development of the style of the eighteenth dynasty and the transition to the Amarna style.

Originally the tomb bore a great deal of color, most of which has vanished. The low relief discloses how assured the sculptor was in cutting outlines through which he revealed both contour and bulk. The figures are seated in a conventional manner, heads in profile, shoulders turned front. In the customary manner, the wife holds her husband's shoulder and arm. The wigs are meticulously portrayed, as is the necklace. Throughout, line is the idiom of expression, a firm, cogent line which is both decorative and animate. Flat visualization does not deprive the portrayals of reference to life and strength of character of the personalities represented.

D. A.

Savage and Poor—

OUR land where rocks split the thin soil
And the sea floods the long-drowned hollows
Barters small gifts for any toil
But is most prodigal of swallows,

Of swallows and of blue birds too
And pines upthrust from granite ledges
And foxes stepping through the dew
And spider webs hung in the hedges.

Savage and poor, it knows its spells
To make the heart irresolute
With running tides and cattle bells
And apple trees hung with their fruit.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

This Valley

THE valley holds the summer to its heart:
here are the gold and emerald fields, the corn
that speaks of wind when the amber hours depart
and evening slips its dew along the thorn;
here are the slopes of timothy, the squares
of pale and lovely green; and here the wheat
ripens beneath the sunlight and the stars;
and there by the winding road the meadow-sweet
lifts airy spires among the tangled grass—

When the young swallows cry and night-hawks pass,
this hemlock-hill at sundown, leaning over,
tilts its long shadow on the buds of clover,
closes the tiger-lilies and the blue
fence-corner chickory. And from this hill
a child might watch the valley that he knew,
a child might stand here windy-haired and still,
saying: this place my fathers loved the best,
when summer lay upon the valley's breast.

FRANCES FROST

"Patient in tribulation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"REMEMBER, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee." These words by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, appear on pages 149 and 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." What comfort and courage they have brought to many who had been faced with seemingly insoluble human problems!

Those so situated may attempt to drown their bitterness by an ever-increasing resort to one or more of the ways of the flesh. Such a course is foredoomed to end in disaster unless finally repudiated. Or they may think to force a way through their difficulties by dint of human ingenuity, energy, and will-power. These means eventuate in still heavier burdens until, exhausted by the efforts they entail, the individual cries out, as did king Hezekiah of old (Isaiah 38:14), "O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me."

This attitude prepares thought to perceive the only truly reliable course, which is available without experimentation along material lines. It bespeaks an awakening to man's inherent and eternal relationship to his creator, divine Principle, Love. God, Principle, who governs His creation with precision, may be relied upon to establish harmony for each one who surrenders himself to His perfect government. It is not the will of Love or of wisdom that anyone should suffer deprivation or distress. However, our problems are susceptible of a truly successful issue only when our thoughts are brought into conformity with God's government. Our need, then, is to be "patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer" (Romans 12:12).

God's law does not operate from the standpoint of personal difficulties, however urgent these may appear, but establishes harmony according to the truth, which is genuinely beneficial to all legitimately concerned. This points to the fact that unselfish concern for the welfare of others is the only royal road to individual freedom and well-being. The surrendering of self-will in order to give scope to Truth, which, Christian Science teaches, is forever expressing perfection and harmony, brings sure reward indeed. The Science of Christianity shows true being to be eternally complete, leaving nothing that has to be striven after, created, or acquired: nothing, conversely, to be altered, got rid of, or destroyed. All that is required is that we take full advantage of the harmony which already obtains in full measure in divine Mind.

Now this unlabored spiritual activity by no means implies any policy of *laissez faire*, or taking the line of least resistance. On the contrary, as in the case of the disciples who obediently "cast the net on the right side of the ship," with the result that "they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes" (John 21:6), so must we accept and utilize God's abundant and substantial blessings. Perfection demands active response to the promptings of the divine will. The inertia, fear, discontent, and ingratitude of the human mind, as well as its self-will and aggression, must be seen for the mistakes they are, so that we may let divine Principle control our thoughts and our affairs.

For instance, gratitude and patience will make the best use of the means at hand for deliverance from a difficult situation, whereas ingratitude and discontent envelop themselves further in evil's toils. Again, the fact, as taught in Christian Science, that the real man is complete and satisfied, whatever the material circumstances appear to be, when insistently utilized, enables us to prove true the words of Paul (Romans 8:28), "All things work together for good to them that love God."

An unselfish willingness to compromise, not concerning Principle but in respect of some self-evolved and self-righteously adhered to opinion, invites co-operation where antagonism may have seemed to intensify a difficult situation. On the other hand, a seemingly small act of obedience or kindness may set in motion a sequence of acts leading to the solution of some pressing problem, in a way that far exceeds the most sanguine hopes.

These may well be among the tender lessons that Love would have us learn. The greatest lesson of all, however, is that of Love's omnipotence and allness. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 322 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science."

Let no one fear that the substitution of the spiritual qualities of divine Mind for the aggressive pretensions of the supposititious human mind will leave him at the mercy of whatever phase of evil might seek to dominate his affairs. Good is dynamic, and the vigorous activity along the lines of right endeavor that should characterize the followers of good, is itself a potent protection against the so-called powers of evil. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellany, p. 232), "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

Light for Music

LET there be five candles burning
While there is music—
Five candles shining on the dark wood
Of the grand piano.
The wind will be turbulent
When your fingers
Are white lightning on ivory keys.
The wind will move the blue curtains
And one petal
Will fall from the yellow roses.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"Tålmodige i trengselen"

"HUSK at du ikke kan bli stillet i nogen situasjon, den være aldri så vanskelig, hvor Kjærligheten ikke har vært for dig, og hvor ikke dens kjærlige lærdom venter dig." Disse ord av Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, finnes på side 149 og 150 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany.* Hvor mange er det ikke som har funnet trøst og opmuntring i dem når de har stått overfor tilsynelatende uløselige menneskelige problemer!

De som befinner sig i sådanne forhold, kan kanskje forsøke å drukne sin bitterhet ved i stadig høiere grad å ty til en eller flere av de adspredelser kjødet gir anvisning på. En sådan fremgangsmåte er på forhånd dømt til å ende i ulykke medmindre den opgis for godt. Eller de tror kanskje at de kan forsere sig vei gjennem vanskelighetene i kraft av menneskelig klokt, energi og viljemakt. Disse midler resulterer i at deres byrder blir ennu tungere inntil de, utmattet ved de anstrengelser sådanne midler medfører, likesom kong Esekias i fordums dager, utbryter (Esaias 38:14): "Herre! Jeg er redd, gå i borgen for mig!"

Denne holdning gjør tanken beredt til å skjelne den eneste pålitelige fremgangsmåte, som er tilgjengelig og anvendelig uten nogen eksperimentering i materielle retninger. Den vidner om en våknende erkjennelse av menneskets iboende og evige slektskapsforhold til dets skaper, det guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet. Gud, Prinsippet, som styrer Sin skapelse nøiaktig og sikkert, kan og vil oprette harmoni for hver den som overgir sig til Hans fullkomne styre. Det er ikke Kjærlighetens eller visdommens vilje at noget som helst menneske skal lide savn eller nød. En virkelig vellykket løsning av våre problemer blir imidlertid sannsynlig bare når våre tanker bringes i overensstemmelse med Guds styre. Det som kreves av oss, er derfor at vi er "tålmodige i trengselen, vedholdende i bønnen" (Romerbrevet 12:12).

Guds lov tar ikke i sitt virke hensyn til personlige vanskeligheter, hvor presserende disse enn kan være, men opretter harmoni i overensstemmelse med sannheten, med det som er til virkelig gagn for alle rette vedkommende. Dette peker hen på den kjensgjerning at uselvisk omtanke for andres velferd er den eneste gylne vei til individuell frihet og velvære. Opgivelsen av egenvilje for å la Sannheten råde bringer ufeilbar og sikker belønning, da Sannheten, som Kristen Videnskap lærer, til alle tider uttrykker fullkommenhet og harmoni. Kristendommens Videnskap viser at den sanne tilværelse i all evighet er fullstendig, og at der således ikke blir noget som må strebes efter, skapes eller erhverves, og på den annen side heller ikke noget som må endres, fjernes eller tilintetgjøres. Alt som kreves er at vi helt og fullt utnytter den harmoni som allerede er til stede i fullt mål i det guddommelige Sinn.

Denne uanstrengte åndelige virksomhet antyder på ingen måte at vi skal la tingene skjøtte sig selv eller følge den vei som byr på minst motstand. Tvertimot! Likesom disiplene lydig kastet "garnet på den høire side av båten", med det resultat at "de ikke [var] i stand til å dra det op, så meget fisk var der" (Johannes 21:6), således må også vi ta imot og gjøre bruk av Guds rikelige og mektige velsignelser. Fullkommenheten krever aktiv lydhørhet overfor den guddommelige viljes tilskyndelser. Det menneskelige sinns treghet, frykt, utilfredshet og utakknemlighet så vel som dets egenvilje og pågåenhet må erkjennes som de fêil de er, så at vi kan la det guddommelige Prinsip beherske våre tanker og våre anliggender.

Takknemlighet og tålmodighet for eksempel vil få oss til å gjøre den best mulige bruk av de forhåndenværende midler som kan fri oss ut av en vanskelig situasjon, mens utakknemlighet og utilfredshet bare vil føre oss ennu lenger inn i det ondes snarer. Videre vil vi få se at når vi holder bestemt fast ved den kjensgjerning som læres i Kristen Videnskap, at det virkelige menneske er fullstendig og tilfreds, hvad enn de materielle omstendigheter synes å være, kan vi bevise sannheten av Paulus's ord (Romerbrevet 8:28): "Alle ting tjener dem til gode som elsker Gud."

En uselvisk villighet til å inngå et kompromiss, ikke angående Prinsippet men med hensyn til en eller annen mening en selv har utviklet og holdt fast ved i selvrettferdighet, innbyr til samarbeide hvor motstand kan ha synes å skjerpe vanskelighetene i en situasjon. På den annen side kan et tilsynelatende lite tegn på lydighet eller vennlighet sette i bevegelse en rekke handlinger som fører til løsningen av et eller annet presserende problem og det på en måte som langt overstiger de mest sangvinske forhåpninger.

Dette kan godt være nogen av de kjærlige lærdommer som Kjærligheten vilde vi skulde lære. Den største lærdom av dem alle er imidlertid den at Kjærligheten er allmektig og alt. Mrs. Eddy skriver på side 322 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "De bitre erfaringer som troen på materiens formentlige liv fører med sig, så vel som våre skuffelser og uophørlige sorger, driver oss lik trette barn inn i den guddommelige Kjærlighets armer. Da begynner vi å lære å forstå Livet i guddommelig Videnskap."

Ingen skulde frykte for at ombytning av det formodede menneskelige sinns aggressive påstander med det guddommelige Sinns åndelige egenskaper vil gjøre ham til et offer for en hvilken som helst form for ondt som måtte søke å få herredømme over hans anliggender. Det gode er dynamisk, og den aktive og iherdige streben efter å gjøre det som er rett, en streben som skulde kjennetegne dem som følger det gode, er i sig selv en mektig beskyttelse mot det ondes såkalte makter. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Miscellany*, s. 232): "Den rette vei erhverver sig rett til vei, nemlig Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens vei, hvorved all vår gjeld blir betalt, menneskeheten velsignet og Gud herliggjort."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til foriaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Scent of Lilac

AN INCIDENT or a scene, flashing like a cinema frame upon the screen of memory, may symbolize an entire period in a child's life, as he recalls it. So a red balloon, pricked and deflated on the sharp point of a barberry bush, is for one the residuum of a sojourn on the French Riviera. A flute-like young voice calling "Mar-ghar-ita!" across an early-morning courtyard—that is Rome. Paris remains as a vision of grey buildings and tattered yellow posters on hoardings. But England—ah! That is lilacs in a garden.

Breezes wafting the rich perfume through the door can perform a miracle in transport, even now, a quarter of a century later. They bring England with them, the mild, green England of springtime, though it be three thousand miles away, if the map is to be credited. Then the swift thrust of memory reaches back to Oxford.

* * *

AN OPEN CARRIAGE, drawn by two fine bay horses, waited at the little railway station. Certain moments remain particularly luminous, and this was one. Uncle Robert, white-bearded and courtly, helped us mount the step, and the driver flicked the horses. Up quaint old Queen Street we rolled, through Carfax, and then left, along Banbury Road. That Banbury Road which, if followed a few miles, would lead to Banbury Cross, celebrated locale of incidents known even in the nursery.

We do not go to Banbury. Instead, the carriage turns through a gateway set in high stone walls, crunches up the circular driveway and halts before a wide portal. To a child, the house seemed enormous, and it was not small, as verified by later visits. Surrounding it, green lawns sweep back to the Cherwell, blue and hallowed stream which reflects in its course many of the towers and spires of Oxford. Lilacs are in bloom, violet, purple, and white, perfuming the soft air.

Here in this sanctuary of all sanctuaries—a fine English garden—long hours for play beside the Cherwell formed an association between lilacs and loveliness, an association fortified on another day in another garden in near-by Abingdon.

Between hedgerows the carriage passed, through storied countryside, across a bridge that had spanned the Thames long before Columbus set his course westward, and past an abbey more than twelve centuries old. Journey's end was the second tranquil garden, likewise fragrant with the season's lilacs. There, beneath a summer arbor, a fine old lady presided, faithfully assisted by a large black cat known as "Kitty." A courteous cat, Kitty was, who purred politely, but declined the corner offered, somewhat reluctantly, from a slice of fresh bread and butter and sugar.

* * *

SO TWO GARDENS formed a pattern for one child's knowledge of England, one bordering the murmuring Cherwell, where lilacs still sweeten the air and cheer the eyes of those who drift past in punts; the other beside the ancient stones of a house in Abingdon. And that is why England comes in at the door with the scent of spring lilacs.

R. W. D.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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(Media Records, Inc.)

Evening Ledger	1,976,132
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Business and Industry

Business Level Put by Board at 118 P.C. of 1923-25 Average

Commerce and Finance

Alleghany Corp. To Be Eliminated Soon, Says Young

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Alleghany Corporation, top holding company of the Van Sweringen system, will be eliminated from the setup within a few weeks, according to Robert R. Young, head of the syndicate now in control of the former Van Sweringen empire, testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. He said that with the going of the Alleghany, the Chesapeake Corporation will become the "first-degree holding company" of the system.

Mr. Young stated that it is the hope of those in control of the system to eliminate all holding companies as well as wholly owned subsidiaries. This, however, may require years, he said.

New Legislation "Unnecessary"

Legislation at this time, according to Mr. Young and his associates, to outlaw railroad holding companies would obstruct the orderly elimination of holding companies within the Van Sweringen system. Mr. Young said that the new owners, in eliminating the Alleghany, will have made a step in the right direction which, if it depended on legislation, would require months, if not years, to accomplish.

Mr. Young declared that present laws are able to take care of the situation and that the tax laws, particularly, make practically impossible the building up of another Van Sweringen system or an "Insull empire." The objective of those now in control of the Van Sweringen system, Mr. Young declared, is to reorganize it and put it on a basis where millions of investors can recoup their losses.

Seeks Greater C. & O. System

He discussed details of the application for the consolidation into a single, or as he described it, "A greater C. & O. system" of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette Roads, which application is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The I. C. C. rejected the application in 1926 on the ground that the "financial set-up" behind the proposed merger was not in the public interest. Mr. Young appeared hopeful that the action of the I. C. C. on the pending application will be favorable.

"The I. C. C.," said Mr. Young, "has the power to compel me to operate these properties in the public interest and that is exactly what I expect to do."

"There are enough laws and regulations already in existence," Mr. Young continued, "to prevent a recurrence of past mistakes. As a matter of fact, present tax laws make a recurrence of these evils practically impossible."

Canada Expects New Tourist Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A new high record in tourist traffic to Canada is seen in the flood of inquiries being received by the Canadian Travel Bureau. "On very conservative figures," says Leo Dolan, director of the bureau, "tourists will spend at least $325,000,000 in Canada this year and probably more. This will exceed the peak of $309,000,000 in 1929. To date this year we have had 48,767 inquiries from people contemplating trips to this country, while the total for the whole of last year was only 52,668."

Not only will the volume of tourists increase, but their per capita expenditure is expected to be higher as a result of improved economic conditions. Hotels, steamship companies and railways are reporting higher number of reservations than in the past eight years, reports Mr. Dolan.

British Empire's Cotton Output High

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—British Empire cotton production, excepting India, exceeded all previous records during 1936, says the annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association.

Production amounted to 752,800 bales, of which the Uganda protectorate was responsible for the biggest share while the Soudan was a good second. In most other territories, the report says, climatic conditions were far from good and poor crops were harvested.

"Confidence is replacing the pessimism of the past few years," adds the report "and weighty opinion is not wanting that even a portion of our foreign export cotton trade can be regained. The outlook is distinctly more promising than it has been for some years."

Lockheed Co. Delivers 100th 'Electra' Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Officials of the Lockheed Company formally dedicated the 100th "Electra" to be turned out by the company prior to its delivery to Polish Air Lines. The ship, a standard "Electra" transport, will be used on the Central-European mail and passenger line and is the tenth to be delivered to Polish Air Lines.

The first Lockheed "Electra" was flown Feb. 24, 1934, and No. 1 was delivered to Northwest Air Lines in June the same year.

In the United States today nine different air lines have Lockheed "Electras" in use. Foreign countries in which Lockheed "Electras" are used include Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, England, Sweden, France, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Venezuela and Canada. In addition, "Electras" are used by the United States Army, Navy and Coast Guard and many large corporations and prominent individuals.

Exchanges to Close On Memorial Day

By the Associated Press

New York

Most of the principal security and commodity markets in the United States will remain closed Monday in observance of the Memorial Day holiday, the important exceptions being the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Savannah and Jacksonville naval stores markets.

Many will make a double holiday of it. The New York Stock Exchange governors voted to close Saturday, May 29, as well, and similar decisions were made by the New York Curb Exchange and some of the commodity markets.

The Chicago Stock Exchange and the Securities Market of the Board of Trade will be closed Saturday and Monday for a three-day Memorial Day recess. Trading in grains on the Board of Trade will be conducted Saturday.

Shanghai Foreign Trade Has Good Gains in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Complete figures for the foreign trade of Shanghai during the month of March of this year show a large increase in imports as compared with the month of February and an even larger decrease in exports compared with the month before. Compared with March, 1936, all-round progress is noted.

The first three months of the year as compared with the first quarter of 1936, show an increase of 36.5 per cent in the total value of the trade, this being represented by an increase of 31.9 per cent in imports and of 43.1 per cent in exports.

The trade figures compare:

	March, 1937	March, 1936
Imports	$68,197,542	$48,236,398
Exports	34,466,483	27,276,134
Total	$102,664,025	$75,514,433
Excess of imports	$33,731,059	20,958,165

	Jan.-March, 1937	Jan.-March, 1936
Imports	$164,646,541	$124,766,137
Exports	125,181,536	87,422,654
Total	$289,828,077	$212,188,791
Excess of imports	$39,465,005	$37,343,483

Export Trade Better

The general export trade is much better than it has been for the past two years, and with Government help, exports as a whole are likely to increase steadily.

The increase of over $15,000,000 in imports was due to considerably larger buying of practically every class of commodity, and is considered proof of the growing purchasing power of the people. Fully 15 per cent of this increase was due to the importation of miscellaneous sundries, which chiefly comprised requirements for the Army and Navy and another 15 per cent represented increase in imports of cereals and flour, principally wheat from Australia.

United States and Germany were the principal suppliers of miscellaneous sundries. Great Britain coming next in imports and Belgium fourth, at less than half of the British imports.

Japan is easily the chief gainer through the increase in the imports of metals and ores, her trade in these commodities advancing by no less than $2,250,000. The increase in supplies from America has amounted to well over $1,500,000. Belgium's trade has advanced by approximately $1,200,000 and that of Germany and Great Britain by about $700,000 each.

Larger Wool Imports

Great Britain, Japan, and to a lesser extent Australia and Austria have derived the main benefit from the larger purchases of wool and wool manufactur. by Shanghai. Sales by Great Britain have increased by roughly $3,300,000 and those of Japan by $1,500,000. Japan predominates in the supply of manufactured woolen articles.

Japan, Great Britain, Germany and America, in that order, were the principal suppliers of machinery and tools to Shanghai during the first quarter of 1936. Japan more than held her own, doubling her sales. Trade with Great Britain, Germany and America has increased, but not to the same extent.

Germany takes the lead in the supply of books, maps and paper but in this business also Japan is making considerable progress.

The imports, in gold units, during the first quarter of the current year and in the corresponding period of 1936 were:

	(In gold units) Jan.-Mar. 1936	Jan.-Mar. 1937
From Germany	1,105,569	1,178,145
From America	697,758	666,705
From Canada	567,938	591,650
From Japan	351,541	531,243
From Great Britain	255,944	554,901
From Sweden	212,687	407,243
From Norway	191,061	343,920

Spring Candy Sales Up 10 P. C. Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products in the United States for the first four months of 1937 amounted to $84,500,000 compared with $76,500,000 for the corresponding months of 1936, according to reports for each year from 295 firms made public by the assistant chief, Foodstuffs Division, Department of Commerce.

Manufacturing confectioners selling their products through wholesale channels more than accounted for this increase in 1937 sales over 1936. Two hundred and sixty six such firms reported sales to the Department of Commerce for January-April of 1937 a little under $67,000,000 compared with sales of $57,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1936, a gain of 17 per cent, it was stated.

Reserve Board Sees Industry At High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has charted a statistical diagram of increased employment, bigger payrolls and sustained business activity at recovery levels.

The Board, in its monthly business summary just issued, said industrial production in April and the first half of May stood at 118 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This, the Board described as a "relatively high level."

Factory employment, at 102.2 per cent of the 1923-25 figure in April, was 1.1 per cent over March and 13.1 per cent over April a year ago.

The April payroll index stood at 104.8, compared with 101.1 in March and 79.3 in April, 1936.

Discussing industrial production, the Board said manufacturing output climbed higher in April, reflecting expansion in the durable goods segment of industry.

Steel mill activity rose slightly over March, almost touching the 1929 peak, and automobile production continued to expand.

The general wholesale commodity price level, the Board said, declined from 88.3 per cent of the 1926 average on April 1 to 86.9 per cent on May 15. Prices of non-ferrous metals, steel scrap, cotton and rubber led the down trend, with decreases also listed for grains cotton goods, silk, hides and chemicals. Since May silk, hides and chemicals. Since May 15, however, the Board said prices of grains have risen and hogs and pork quotations have advanced sharply.

Construction contracts awarded increased more than seasonally from March to April, continuing substantially above last year's level. The upturn reflected a larger volume of residential building and other privately-financed work.

Contracts for publicly-financed construction, the Board said, have been considerably smaller in the first four months of 1937 than in the same period a year ago.

Imports of Japan's Manufactured Goods Highest on Record

NEW YORK—Imports of dutiable Japanese manufactured goods in 1936 exceeded in dollar-value the previously high level reached in 1929, according to the Monthly Bulletin of the American Tariff League. In 1936 imports were valued at over 46 million dollars compared with 42 million dollars in 1929.

"Since the Japanese yen had an average value of 46 cents in 1929 and only 29 cents in 1936," the publication points out, "the actual quantity of manufactured goods imported from Japan last year in excess of 1929 was unquestionably much greater than is suggested by the dollar figures.

"At the same time our total imports of all products from Japan are still at a very low level compared with 1929. This is largely the result of the decline in imports of raw silk which has always been our principal import from Japan. Accounting for 82 per cent of our total imports from Japan in 1929, raw silk has become less and less important in our Japanese trade until it now represents only 55 per cent of the total. During the same period, the share of dutiable manufactured goods increased from 10 per cent to 27 per cent of our total imports from Japan."

Many of the manufactured goods now being imported from Japan have only recently been introduced into this country, the article points out. The following examples are given:

Commodity	Unit	1932	1936
Bleached cotton cloth	sq yds	58,000	65,697,000
Colored cotton cloth	sq yds	734,000	11,252,000
Cot velveteens	sq yds	none	5,145,000
Cotton hosiery	prs	369,000	25,733,000
Cotton woolen & worsted cloth	lbs	9,000	95,000
Wool knit gloves	prs	180	6,876,000
Wool felt hat bodies	bodies	none	6,524,000
Rayon waste	lbs	41,000	7,826,000
Rayon staple fiber	lbs	none	6,218,000
Rayon woven fabrics	lbs	8,000	265,000
Glass table & kitchen articles	dol	2,000	116,000
Small mirrors	dol	3,000	117,000
Field glasses & binoculars	art	3	528,000
Mechan toys	dol	17,000	409,000
Sodium ferrocyanide	lbs	none	1,645,000
Sodium ferrocyanide	lbs	610	1,091,000
Wire rope	lbs	39,000	756,000
Thermostatic bottles	bot		

Analysis of the supplementary tables covering imports of over 300 commodities shows that in a great majority of cases the trend of imports was upward, imports of a considerable number of products in 1936 being at least double the figure for 1935.

Servel's Net Increased Fivefold in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Servel, Inc., for the quarter ended on April 30 amounted to $1,904,242 after depreciation, bond interest, Federal income tax, estimated undistributed-profits tax and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the profit equaled $1.06 each on 1,781,426 shares of $1-par common stock. This compares with $388,186, or 21 cents a common share, earned in the preceding quarter and $1,381,581, or 77 cents a common share, for the three months to April 30, 1936.

Net income for the six months ended on April 3, after similar deductions, amounted to $2,292,428, or $1.27 a common share after preferred dividend requirements. In the corresponding period a year before, net income was $1,670,205, or 92 cents a common share.

Security Law's Old Age Reserve Seen as Merely Federal IOU

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the Supreme Court decision affirming the constitutionality of the social security taxes had no perceptible effect on the stock market, it resulted in a sharp upturn in government bond prices.

In simple terms the reason is this. For the fiscal year to begin next July, the President estimated in his budget message of April 20 a "layman's" deficit of $418,00,000, i. e., a deficit without counting statutory debt retirement. This means that other things being equal, the Treasury would have to go to the money market for only about $400,0000,000 for the entire year, as against some $20,000,000,000 in the past seven years.

However, the Social Security Act will, theoretically at least, convert this borrowing requirement into the possibility of paying off about $700,000,000 owed by the Treasury to the public, banks, insurance companies, etc.

It will do so in two ways. First, the bugeted appropriation of $540,000,000 for the Old Age Reserve Account will be available, in a round-about way, for retirement of the Treasury's outside debt. It is, in a sense, appropriated but not spent. The Treasury simply turns the cash over to the OARA and then borrows it back at 3 per cent. In short, it merely keeps the cash and gives the OARA an I O U. Then it has the cash in the working balance, and either can buy its securities in the open market or, more literally, is by that much relieved from borrowing.

If the reader doesn't understand this, he can console himself with the thought that many a discussion of the subject in the cliff-offices of Wall Street has trailed off into despair over the same problem. It seems to boil down to something like this. "Let Smith be the workman (paying the tax and in his old age getting the benefit). Let Mr. Morgenthau represent the Treasury, and let Mr. Astorbilt represent the owners of government bonds. Then Smith pays Morgenthau a sum each year for the privilege of ultimate old-age support. Mr. Morgenthau doesn't need this at present. So he accumulates it as cash, and writes it in a little black book in favor of Smith, with interest. But he doesn't want to keep stuffing currency in various pockets. Meantime he owes Mr. Astorbilt. So he uses the accumulating cash to pay off some of what he owes Mr. Astorbilt. He is more solvent, by paying these debts. The little black book, however, is a debt, the Old Age Reserve Account, even though it is so far only a bookkeeping entry. If Mr. Morgenthau uses the cash to pay off Mr. Astorbilt, he will be in condition to pay this debt when it falls due, in Smith's old age. Otherwise, not."

The following figures are taken from the American Banker of May 8, covering the estimated growth of the Social Security Old-Age Reserve Account. Figures after 1941 are not given here because by that time the thing is bound to be changed in some way.

Old Age Reserve Account

(in millions)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Tax Receipts	Administrative Costs	Appropriation for Reserve	Interest on Reserve	Benefit Payments	Balance in Reserve Account
1937	278.8	23.3	255	0.0	1.9	253.7
1938	560.2	46.7	513	7.6	7.2	767.5
1939	565.6	47.1	518	23.0	14.5	1299.5
1940	714.6	52.4	662	38.8	22.0	1973.8
1941	864.8	57.6	807	59.2	29.7	2810.3

Word "Reserve" Misleading

The use of the word "reserve" and other phraseology of the insurance business in connection with this part of the Social Security Act is misleading. The "Balance in Reserve Account" in the table above, which will reach an estimated $2,810,000,000 in four years from the end of next month, and $47,000,000,000 by 1980, will not be cash. It will consist of government securities—bills, notes, and bonds. It is never intended that these securities should be sold. They are to be held in perpetuity merely to "yield" interest.

The "interest" to be received by the Old Age Reserve Account will have to be paid by the Treasury, and so will have to be financed by taxes from other sources than the pay-roll tax. By 1941, according to the above table, pay-roll taxes will be contributing $865,000,000 to the fund, and other tax sources will be contributing $59,200,000 (in interest). By 1980, when the OARA of $47,000,000,000 will cease to expand further, other tax sources will be contributing, as "interest," around $1,500,000,000 per annum.

The second reason why the Supreme Court's decision helped the government bond market is in Title 8 of the Act. It imposes a penalty tax on pay rolls in states which do not set up an unemployment insurance system. Most of the states will probably be pushed in by this genteel coercion. When the states collect pay-roll taxes for unemployment insurance, they must turn the proceeds over to the U. S. Treasury in trust, and the Treasury must invest the funds in U. S. Treasury obligations.

To factor down the whole equation, Title 8 of the Act forces employees to invest in government bonds as reserve against unemployment. If their state Legislatures fail to pass a state unemployment insurance act, the Federal Government will put an equivalent tax on them, but will pocket the money beyond claim.

(To be continued)

Gasoline Tax Cost To Motorists Twice As Much as in 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gasoline taxes paid by the motorists of the United States into the state and federal treasuries are twice as great as they were in 1929, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Since 1929, the first year in which state gasoline taxes for the country as a whole equaled motor vehicle registration fees, gasoline tax rates have been increased so generally that state gasoline levies now cost motorists almost twice as much as motor vehicle registration fees. State gasoline tax receipts in 1936 totaled $691,420,000, or almost double the $359,783,000 collected by the states in motor vehicle registration fees.

Since 1932 the Federal Government has been levying a duplicating tax on gasoline. Last year this tax cost $186,321,000, so that the motorists of the nation paid a total of $877,741,000 in gasoline taxes, or more than twice what they paid in the boom year of 1929.

How state gasoline taxes have grown to be the major form of automotive taxation is shown in the following table giving registration fees and gasoline taxes collected by the states since 1923:

Year	State Registration Fees	State Gasoline Taxes
1923	$188,970,000	$38,566,000
1924	225,492,000	80,442,000
1925	260,619,000	148,358,000
1926	288,282,000	187,603,000
1927	301,061,000	238,838,000
1928	322,630,000	304,871,000
1929	347,843,000	431,311,000
1930	355,704,000	493,865,000
1931	344,337,000	536,397,000
1932	324,373,000	513,047,000
1933	302,715,000	518,183,000
1934	312,929,000	565,027,000
1935	322,481,000	616,851,000
1936	359,783,000	691,420,000

American I. G. Chemical Increases Net Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American I. G. Chemical Corporation for the fiscal year ended on March 31 reported net earnings, after all expenses and interest and the normal federal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits, amounting to $4,684,769. This was equivalent to $5.89 a share on the Class A common stock. It compared with $3,302,939, or $4.17 a share, for the previous fiscal year. Included in the net earnings for the year ended on March 31 last was a profit of $1,166,093 from the sale of securities.

The report showed that out of earnings $750,000 was added to the debenture retirement fund and $400,000 reserved for contingencies. The total surplus was $25,201,787.

National Power & Light Net Earnings Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of National Power & Light Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, after federal income taxes and other charges, amounted to $7,409,916, as compared with a net of $6,222,816 in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1936, an increase of $1,187,100. Gross revenues during the period aggregated $79,221,811, a jump of $6,186,383 from the $73,035,428 reported in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1936.

For the three months ended Feb. 28, the company reports a consolidated net income, after all expenses and charges, of $2,505,745, as against $2,214,863 in the three months ended Feb. 29, 1936. Gross revenues during the period totaled $21,408,630, as compared with $19,794,975 in the preceding comparable period.

Banking Institute to Hold Its Convention in St. Paul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The program for the annual convention of the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association, which is to be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 7-11, provides for speakers of national prominence at general sessions and discussions of banking problems in special conferences, it is announced.

The leading speakers will include Tom K. Smith, president of the association, who will speak on adult education, and Bishop James E. Freeman of the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Washington, D. C., on "Listening in a Crisis."

Wesson Oil Directors Double Quarterly Dividend

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company directors voted a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, doubling the previous quarter's dividend.

The company reported net profits for the first six months of the current fiscal year of $2,646,000 as against $1,544,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Frank C. Masterson & Co. Suspended From Curb

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announces that the firm of Frank C. Masterson & Co. has been suspended from membership following the announcement they were unable to meet their obligations.

Members of the Curb Exchange who were also members of the firm are Frank C. Masterson, who has had a seat on the exchange since 1928, and Leonard M. Totten, a member since 1923.

Other partners in the firm, not members of the curb, are Benjamin H. Van Keekan, James C. Eagan and James H. O'Neil.

The concern was described by Wall Street sources as "a small trading firm," and its difficulties were ascribed to the dull markets and lower prices of recent weeks which left them in a "frozen" position.

Economist Sees Continued Rising Trend for Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—That the price trend will be upward for the next two or three years, that advances will break out periodically with speculative activity and that sizable reactions will follow such periods of excessive activity is the prediction of A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and the Fairchild Publications, made today before the National Association of Purchasing Agents in annual meeting here.

"After the severe shakeout that we have recently witnessed," Mr. Zelomek continued, "and in view of the fact that a recession in business is expected this summer (of more than seasonal proportions) and that fears of a change in the value of gold may be recurrent, I believe that the price trend will be free of speculative excesses for most of the rest of the year, or at least until the expected pickup in business in the fall."

Briefly, the coming months will be characterized by quietness rather than excessive activity in the commodity markets. Certain groups, particularly chemicals and building materials, should hold firm. This conclusion rests upon the assumption of continued expanding demand and little, if any, productive excess.

Lower Grain Prices Seen

Metals should also remain firm, Mr. Zelomek pointed out, with a gradual continuation of the upward trend not at all unlikely. There is still potential armament buying to be done, in contrast with the armament speculation that led to the rise beginning last fall and the break this spring. Rubber, too, should move within a very restricted range. In fact, no substantial decline in prices is to be expected in commodities where production is more or less under control.

On the other hand, many of the agricultural products, particularly grains and cotton, should average lower as the crops progress. The prospect of a more-than-seasonal decline in activity in many branches of the textile industry also indicates pressure on the prices of textiles and textile raw materials in the near months.

While a study of past price movements is helpful in appraising the future, Mr. Zelomek cautioned that there have been many drastic changes in recent years. Chief of these are the great degree of political unrest, the centralized powers of economic control in the United States, the rising production of gold and the unorthodox monetary policies, and the growing industrialization of raw material producing countries. All of these factors are favorable to a continued upward movement of the general price level.

Sees Stabilization Distant

Political unrest abroad has spurred armament construction, and has imposed an added increment on the demand arising from normal world economic improvement. "Regardless of the current talk of political stabilization, it is my opinion that such a goal is far in the future," Mr. Zelomek stated. "In the meantime, the arms programs abroad, particularly in Great Britain, will result in quiet government buying of preparedness raw materials."

Centralized powers of economic control have never been so great in the United States as at the present time, Mr. Zelomek pointed out. "It is significant that these powers have been used in such a manner as to give impetus to rising prices. Even disregarding the stimulating effects of government spending, creation of debt and devaluation of the dollar, we find such price-raising acts as production control, elimination of discounts through fair trade rulings, and a steady trend toward hours and wage regulation. Many of these moves have helped the inefficient producer and distributor at the expense of the more efficient ones. As a result, industry will be handicapped in attempting to absorb higher costs by greater efficiency of production as usually occurs during a period of active business."

Industrialization and Gold

It should also be emphasized that raw material producing countries are consuming a larger portion of their own production now that their industrialization is progressing more rapidly.

The great supply of gold in the world will become a more effective price influence if a general return to the gold standard occurs and if a more even distribution of the yellow metal is attained. A lowering of trade barriers and a gain in world trade will be helpful toward the latter end, while the former will depend upon world agreement.

The next few months should be thought of as a period of lull before the occurrence of further market activity and a resumption of the rise in prices, Mr. Zelomek stated. Supply and demand factors will exert more influence than since the sensational advance in prices began last fall. Purchasing agents will have a "breathing spell," but must be prepared for uneven price movements and for greater activity in the fall.

Dividend Shares Reports Increase in Asset Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Total assets of Dividend Shares, Inc., for the six months through April, amounted to $41,809,347 on April 30, against $35,070,272 on Oct. 31, 1936. Securities carried at a cost of $26,502,450 had a market value on April 30 of $37,772,837, an unrealized appreciation of $11,270,387.

Cash income for the six months was $879,579, and net income was $696,055 after expenses and taxes. Net profits on sales of investments were $2,108,808.

Gold Imports Total $32,284,187 in Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Treasury is continuing its search for the answer on how to check the inflow of foreign gold.

On May 24 the Treasury reported that imports totaled $32,284,187, the largest amount received on any day this year and more than six times the daily average since Jan. 1.

The Treasury's gold hoard stands at $11,961,875,298, an increase of $730,556,627 since last December. Gold holdings have increased $4,700,000,000 since revaluation of the dollar in 1934.

Stocks of United States gold probably would reach $12,000,000,000 before June 30, officials said.

Chile Successful In Disposing Of $75,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An unusual operation for South America has just been effected in Argentina with unusual success. That country, in response to an appeal by the Government, has subscribed 200,000,000 pesos (approximately $75,000,000) as part of a carefully prepared plan to repatriate dollar debts. The subscribed pesos can be converted into dollars, thanks to a doubled export balance in Argentina's favor, for the country is now admittedly in the full stride of economic prosperity.

Only half the required amount was first placed on the market, 100,000,000 pesos at 90.50 per cent, which yielded 4.42 per cent interest, but the fire of patriotism was in the campaign propaganda, and at the end of the second day metropolitan subscriptions alone had carried the figure to well over the required amount. The official sponsors thereupon decided to plump for the whole amount and this was attained when the provinces came in with their support.

Conditions Good

President Agustin Justo personally identified his Government with the appeal, and success was due as much to the politico-economic reasons he set forth in a radio broadcast as to the flourishing state of banking and business.

The subscription issue was under the wings of a strong national syndicate formed under the auspices of the Central Bank. It included practically all the banks and financial consortiums. The Buenos Aires and Rosario stock exchanges were also included. Confidence in the success of the operation was obvious from the beginning because of the large amount of available cash reported in expanding bank deposits.

Success for Justo

In many ways the loan was a personal success for President Justo. Soon after he assumed power, back in the days of crisis, so far as there was an economic crisis in Argentina, he called on his compatriots to subscribe to a Patriotic Loan They answered him and were rewarded with financial equilibrium.

Back salaries were paid, confidence injected into the banks and credits re-opened, with a surplus at the treasury. Drastic economy preceded another successful maneuver—conversion of the internal loans, which reduced the burdens of the taxpayer. Then the floating debt was reduced from one thousand to one hundred millions. Nothing succeeds like success, the President discovered, and he transferred conversion into the foreign field. Success was immediate in New York.

All this would not have been possible but for the economic recovery and rise both in volume and price of national exports.

Commonwealth & Southern Earnings Mount in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ending April 30, after Federal income taxes and other charges totaled $15,128,029, which, after full preferred dividend requirements, was equal to 18 cents a share on the common stock outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with a consolidated net of $10,128,676, or 3 cents a common share, in the 12 months ended April 30, 1936.

The consolidated earnings when applied to the corporation's $6 preferred stock, on which there are arrears, were equal to $10.09 a preferred share outstanding, as compared with $6.75 a share in the 12 months ended April 30, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system during the period aggregated $140,746,738, comparing with $125,862,310 in the preceding comparable period. Operating expenses and taxes amounted to $73,377,771, against $63,917,022 in the twelve months ended April 30, 1936, an increase of $9,460,749.

Taggart Corp. Par Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—At the annual meeting of Taggart Corp., maker of paper and paper products, to be held at Baltimore June 9, stockholders will vote on proposal to change the par value of the preferred stock from no par to $50 par and common shares from no par to $1 par. The changes will be made to bring about a reduction in taxes.

Motor Car Outlook Abroad

NEW YORK (AP)—The market for low-price American-built automobiles "looks very promising in Mediterranean countries," Ward Canaday, chairman of the board of the Willys-Overland Motor Car Company, says on returning from Europe.

Consumer Credit Control Urged By Business Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The residue of debtors which were washed up on shore during the depression can be helped far more satisfactorily by indicating ways of getting out and keeping out of debt than by drastic means for showing the debtors up as culprits and placing too much emphasis on liquidation, it was brought out in one of the sessions of the conference on consumer financing held at the University of Chicago here recently.

More control of credit granting to consumers, more counseling concerning income and outgo, advice on budgeting for the family, less speculation in real estate and stock markets, were some of the recommendations. The topics were discussed by finance company executives, bankers, government officials and economists gathered for a two-day conference on "consumer financing."

Counseling Urged

"Emphasis upon prevention and a change of activity to counseling the debtor rather than collecting from him should prove effective for stabilization and rehabilitation," declared John H. Cover, professor of statistics at the University of Chicago. "A current debtor may be an important future customer if the emphasis is changed from guilt and failure to the re-establishment of solvency and good will."

Prof. Cover urged the establishment of a national agency as a clearing house for all types of credit extension to consumers. He attributed the reason for the lack of such agency to the fact that creditors were unwilling to cooperate. Setting up a national clearing house of credit information would eliminate tremendous wastes and greatly reduce the costs of the service, he said.

Government assistance could include educational programs for the consumer and reorganization of the liquidation procedure with emphasis upon reconstruction. Prof. Cover said. A start has been made toward covering the risks which can be shared among people such as unemployment and accident insurance through recent legislation, he explained.

Results of Survey

Summarizing results of a study of Chicago bankruptcies made during the depression period, the professor pointed out that laborers, sales persons, and clerks accounted for 72 per cent of all personal bankruptcy cases. More than 17 per cent of all personal failures, employees for at least a year previous to liquidation, had once been business proprietors and sought bankruptcy because of pressure of obligations remaining from their businesses, he said.

Speculation in real estate accounted for 10 per cent of the number of consumer failures, Prof. Cover found speculation in the stock market for less than 4 per cent. Six per cent had assumed "home speculation" in assumption of interest and amortization obligations far beyond the possibilities of income.

Some kind of a budget or controlled plan would have been a great help, it was shown. Probably 40 per cent of the liabilities would not have been contracted under a budget, he said, and a large proportion of the debts might have been paid in time from future earnings under a controlled plan. Analysis of expenditure as related to income indicated that many families with incomes of $2800 or more should have continued in solvent condition if they had adhered to a budget.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est) 700,000
Previous day 585,830
1937 vol. to date 211,998,084
1936 vol. to date 238,598,163

Numerous Stocks Up Fractionally To Point or More

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Specialties shared the spotlight with a handful of steels, rails, motors and coppers in an irregularly higher stock market turned about and stepped cautiously forward fractions to around a point.

Well-liked specialties were Johns-Manville, Borg Warner and Loews. Oliver Farm Equipment rose about 2 on good earning power reported for the first four months.

Trading ran at the rate of about 650,000 shares for the full session.

News Optimistic

Financial men found further statistical evidence of trade and industrial gains over last year in the weekly report on bank clearings. In 22 cities in the week ended May 22, the total of $5,284,141,000, was up 12 per cent over the like week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Encouraging to observers of the durable goods industry were reports some steel producers have been enjoying a spurt of contra-seasonal demand within the past few days.

While a good deal of this demand was said to represent near by needs of some consumers, it was also attributed in part to fears current strikes might choke off the normal flow of steel.

mate.

The French franc opened down .00½ of a cent at 4.46⅝ cents. The pound sterling was off 1-16 of a cent at $4.94¼.

Bonds Irregular

United States Government and corporate loans gave an uneven performance in the bond market today with price changes narrow. Federals ranged from 3-32 lower to 2-32 higher.

In the corporate department there was some demand for the medium and low yield liens, while secondary rails were again vulnerable and took fractional losses.

Alleghany 5s were up a trifle, the stamped 5s of 1950 sagged, and Chesapeake Corp. 5s gained slightly.

Among the gainers were Detroit Edison 4½s. Great Northern 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s and Pennsylvania Dixie Cement 6s. Southern Railway 4s were up about ½ on fair demand.

Lower were Rock Island general 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, International Telephone 5s, Shell Union 3½, Pacific Gas 3⅜s, and U. S. Rubber 5s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube convertible 3½s dropped around 2 in sympathy with a decline of the common stock.

The foreign department was quiet and narrow.

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Prices lifted a bit in the curb market today with a few specialty issues and normally less active shares moving up a point or so.

Duke Power and Great Atlantic & Pacific sprinted 3 points or more on the up side and Newmont Mining gained nearly 2 as the session worked through the final hour. Jacobs Co., Ohio Brass "B" and Sunshine Mining were up a point or so.

United Gas, Wright Hargreaves and Leonard Oil dipped.

Corn Prices Soar 4 Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Stimulated by extreme scarcity of corn available to be delivered under board of trade rules, the corn market today rose abruptly 4 cents for contracts as far distant as September.

With demand urgent to an extent barely equalled, contract grades of corn ready to be used at once commanded 13 59 14 cents abushel over prices for July delivery. This was for ordinary commercial grade, No. 2 Yellow.

At the close, corn was 2¾-4 cents above yesterday's finish, July 1.25⅞, Sept. 1.14⅛, Dec. 83¾-⅞, wheat unchanged to ½ higher, July 1.18⅛-⅜, Sept. 1.16⅝-1.17, and oats 1⅛-2½ up.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.94¼	$4.94⅜		$8.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94¼		8.2397
France—franc	.0447	.0447		$
Belgium—belga	.1687½	.1686		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287		$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4015		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5409	.5409		$
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2548		.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2484		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2207		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1880	.1880		.2382
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0349	.0349		$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso*	.3055	.3055		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0650	.0650		.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517		.2060
Peru—sol	.2587½	.2587½		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5650‡	.5650‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2882	.2883		.8440
India—rupee	.3732	.3733		.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.0662½	.3056		*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994		*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5812½	.5806		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper peso.

Bridges-Wilson Corp. Formed

The formation of the Bridges-Wilson Corporation, Boston, has been announced. Operating as a partnership formed some years ago by Charles P. Bridges, Walter C. Wilson and Alexander Wilson, the Bridges Wilson Company has an industrial air conditioning and heating and ventilating fields. At recent stockholders, and directors, meetings, the following officers were elected: Palmer York, chairman of the board; Charles P. Bridges, president; Samuel L. Barbour, vice-president and treasurer; Roy F. Whitney, executive vice-president.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	M'y 26
84½	63⅜	Acme Steel (4)	1	77	77	77	M'y 25
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	M'y 26
36	20¾	Addressog (.60g)	3	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	8	2½	2½	2½	M'y 25
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	7	71⅝	71	71½	+1½
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 26
153¼	113⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	121½	121¼	121¼	— ¼
5⅜	3⅜	Alleghany	404	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	45	43½	44¼	—2⅝
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52½	38½	Alleg pr pf	5	36½	35	36	—2½
45⅝	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	34¾	34	34	— ½
27⅜	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	M'y 26
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	231½	231½	231½	+ ½
33½	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	*0	24⅝	23½	23½	—1¼
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
85	78½	Allied St pf (8)	4	78½	78½	78½	M'y 25
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	15	60¼	58½	60¼	
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y 25
8⅞	4¾	Amal Lea	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 24
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	96⅛	95½	95½	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	91	89	91	+1
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	8	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅝
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	64	64	64	— ¼
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	10	100	99	99	+ ½
173	132½	Am Can pf (7)	2	157	156	157	+1
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	6	92	89½	92	+2
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	136½	135	136¼	— ⅜
105½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	104⅞	105¼	M'y 26
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	2	23½	23½	23½	M'y 26
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 26
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	8	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
17	10⅜	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	37	37	37	M'y 20
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	1	48	48	48	M'y 26
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	18	17¾	17¾	M'y 25
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
55¾	37⅛	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	42	41⅝	42	M'y 25
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	M'y 26
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'y 26
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	9	47	46	46	+1—
125	107	Am Loco pf	3	109	108	108	—1½
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	4	21⅜	21	21	
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	12	51⅞	50	51⅜	+1⅞
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	117	117	117	M'y 20
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	5	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	6	59	58	58	—1½
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	13	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	— ¾
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	*29	22¼	21	21½	+ ¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	28	34¼	34	34	
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
29	2¹¹⁄₁₆	Am Seating	4	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	45	91	89¾	90	+ ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143¼	143¾	143¼	M'y 26
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58	58	58	M'y 24
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	55⅛	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
26½	19½	Am Stores (2)	6	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	
143¾	125⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	+ ⅛
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
187	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	167½	167	167	— ⅜
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	3	78	78	78	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	25	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	17	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
107	94½	Am W W l of (6)	2	94⅜	94½	94½	M'y 21
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	62	62	62	M'y 26
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	13	12¾	12¾	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	59	59	59	M'y 24
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	126	55⅜	54⅛	55	+ ⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	M'y 25
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (1.15g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	— ⅜
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y 25
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	20	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		90¾	90¾	90¾	— ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	10	64	64	63¾	+ ½
16¼	12	Arnold Const (8g)	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
101	92½	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y 24
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	29	84½	83	83	
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	M'y 26
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	9	49	48	48	— ¼
29	15¾	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 24
34	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	32	32	32	M'y 26
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	5	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	39	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	72½	72½	72½	M'y 25
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 26
36⅜	21⅞	Auburn Auto	2	24	24	24	— ½
9¼	6	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	4	6½	6½	6½	
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	3	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅜
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	M'y 26
120	68½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	M'y 25
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	24	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	37¼	36¾	37¼	+1⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y 21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	8	31⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
32	24½	Barker Bros	4	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	15	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	*2	15½	15	15	— ¼
28¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23¼	23	23¼	M'y 25
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 26
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y 26
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 18
30½	19½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	10	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y 24
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	*22	85¾	84¾	85½	+ ⅜
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	116	116	116	—1
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	1	53½	53½	53½	M'y 26
38	27½	Black & Deck (¾g)	5	27⅜	27½	27¼	— ⅛
29¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	24	23⅝	24	
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	18	35¾	34¾	35½	+1
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	4	42¾	42½	42½	M'y 26
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	15	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
36¾	30¼	Borg-Warner	31	47	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅝
15¾	8½	Boston Me	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Botany C M A	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	28	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	24	43¾	43	43⅝	+1
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	45⅛	45½	45½	+ ⅛
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	7	45	44	45	+2¼
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4	4	4	
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
53	25⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	13	26¼	26⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	8	75¼	75	75	—1
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	32⅛	32	32½	+ ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	47	47	47	—1
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	17	17	17	
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	6	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
45¼	31	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	36	35	35	M'y 25
54¼	50¼	Bulova Watch (4)	4	55	54	54	M'y 25
35⅜	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	4	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ½
11⅜	7	Bush Term (.60)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
39	27	Bush Tr 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y 20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
53¼	23⅞	Byers Co	5	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	M'y 26
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	M'y 26
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	38	38	38	M'y 26
50¾	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	9	3⅜	3½	3½	
20¾	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	26	15⅜	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	5	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
38¼	25¼	Can D G Ale	16	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	Canad Pac	83	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
61½	48	Cann Mills (½g)	5	48	48	48	M'y 26
8½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14½	14¾	M'y 24
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	2	8½	8	8	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	164	164	164	—1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	92	91¼	92	+ ½
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (⅝g)	36	39¾	38⅝	39	+ ¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)		112	112	112	M'y 26
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	*1	41	41	41	— ½
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)		32½	32½	32½	— ½
12⅜	7⅛	Cent Pdy	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	2	26½	26	26	
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	M'y 24
14½	10¼	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	11	11	11	M'y 26
86¾	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	68¾	68	68	— ¾
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	8	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
60½	35½	Champ Pap & P (1a)	2	58½	58¼	58½	M'y 25
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	16⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝	+ ½
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	1	78	78	78	M'y 26
4¾	2⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 26
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	9	8¾	9	—1
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	13½	13	13	— ½
4	2½	Chi Gt West	2	2½	2½	2½	
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (⅞k)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y 26
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 26
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	18	18	+1
18⅞	12½	Childs Co	3	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
118¾	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	43	114⅛	112	113¼	+1⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅛	City Ice & F (2)	3	19	19	19	M'y 26
10⅜	7	City Stores	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
58½	46⅝	Clark Equip (1.60)	*4	46¾	46½	46½	M'y 26
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	41	41	41	—1
98¾	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	M'y 26
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	156	156	156	
58¾	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	23	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 26
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	9	51½	51½	51½	— ½
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	35⅞	35	35	M'y 24
20⅞	11½	Colum G&E (.20g)	35	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
108	87	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	89	89	89	M'y 26
39½	31	Colum Pic vte (1a)	6	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾a)	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	M'y 26
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	119½	117¾	118¼	M'y 25
69¼	56⅜	Coml Credit (4)	8	63¼	62¾	63¼	+1¼
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105½	105½	105½	M'y 26
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	68	68	68	
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	M'y 19
21¼	12⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	23	14	13¾	13⅞	
4¼	2	Comwlth & Sou	42	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	14	52¾	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅝
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 24
45½	36¾	Congoleum-N (2)	2	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11¾	Consol Cigar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
13¼	8½	Con Coal	3	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	17	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ¾
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	6	104	103¾	104	
5¾	3	Con Film	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18¾	12½	Con Film pf	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	16	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	Con Oil (.80)	26	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
105⅞	104⅜	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	*1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 21
10⅝	8½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 25
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	6	¾	¾	¾	
37⅝	20¾	Contnr Corp (1.20)	7	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅜
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'y 26
3¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	89½	90	—1½
69½	50¾	Con Can (3)	6	55½	54¾	55½	+1¼
25⅞	19¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	3	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
42¾	35⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corporate Bonds Irregular; U. S. Liens Easier; Curb Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Any Type of Labor Bargaining Body O. K. With Grace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Employees can have "what they want" on the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with respect to representation and collective bargaining, Eugene G. Grace, president of the company, told members of the American Iron and Steel Institute at their forty-sixth general meeting here today. Mr. Grace added that there was no better investment than liberal pay to labor.

"Employment is at a new high level," he declared in outlining the economic status of the American steel industry. "Production in the first quarter of the current year set a new record for the first three months of any year.

"The enterprise of steel making in recent months has been highly encouraging in respect to production and markets. If the rate of operations for the first four months continues throughout the balance of 1937, the indicated output of the steel industry for the year will be close to 60,000,000 tons, compared with 56,433,000 tons in the record year of 1929."

Defends Industrial Policy

Mr. Grace condemned attempts to cause public opinion to ascribe to industrial management policies unfair to labor organizations. Nothing had been further from the truth, he declared, than that management was occupied in frustrating any particular type of labor organization.

"Management's objective has been to promote and foster industrial peace," he said. "No matter through what form of organization employees may choose to deal, if relations between them and management are not friendly and co-operative, the business may suffer from inefficiency and bad morale.

"In the maze of present-day propaganda, which is clearly designed to discredit the motives of employers, few people realize that what industry has done to build up good relations with employees is largely the outcome of sincere efforts of high public officials, outstanding citizens and business leaders of this country to find the solution of this fundamental industrial problem."

Violations of law reported in industrial centers during recent months would in the long run be outbalanced by the public interest for safety and security of government in accord with law, Mr. Grace continued. No activity, he added, could be above the law. While steel activity continues at high levels, Mr. Grace warned that additional investments in plant capacity should be made with caution.

Doubtful of More Capacity

"Our present high production has been needed to satisfy a market starved during the depression," he said. "But we must not be stampeded into trying to meet existing demands overnight. The subnormal demand for steel lasted for seven years and it will take a considerable period of supernormal operations to supply the accumulated shortage. We should continue our development of new finishing processes, improved methods, and efforts to make more and better products; but the situation today does not, in my judgment, justify any important increase in steel-making capacity."

Fifteen hundred members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, from which Mr. Grace retires today as president, heard that the steel industry today employs 577,000 men, as compared with 458,000 men in 1929, an increase of 25 per cent.

Discussing the Robinson-Patman Law and the reasons for its enactment, Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas predicted that the law would not be changed at this session of Congress.

"We do not need an amendment to strengthen it and we believe that we can successfully defeat an amendment that proposes to weaken the law," Representative Patman said, as he told Institute members that the act would inconvenience "Captain Kids" who have been detouring the Golden Rule.

Boston Stocks

May 27, 1937

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
5.00	Alles & Fisher	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	...	...
2.00b	Bos Elevated	64½	64½	64½	65	...
	Bos Her-Trav	26½	26¼	26¼	26¾	...
	Bos & Me pr pf	47	46	46⅜	46	...
	B & M st A pf	15	15	15	14⅜	...
	B & M St C pf	15	16	16	17	...
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	14	...
	Copper Range	12	11½	11¼	11½	...
	East G & F	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6	...
3.00	Ea G & F pf	43¾	43	43¾	43	...
	Ea Mass Rf adj	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾	...
8.00	Edison Elec	132	131	132	132	...
1.00b	Emp Group	21	21	21	21¼	...
2.50a	Fir Nat Stores	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	41¾	...
	Helvetia Oil	60c	60c	60c	65c	...
	Isle Royale	4	3⅞	4	4	...
	Maine Cent	23¼	21¾	23¼	22½	...
	Mass Util Asso	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	...
	Mav-Old-Col	38	38	38	...	...
1.50a	Mergenthaler	46	46	46	45½	...
	Nat Tunnel	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	...
	Narr Rac A	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¾	121	121¾	121	...
	North Butte	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
3.50a	Old Colony	21½	21½	21½	22	...
	Quincy Min	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
.80b	Reece Butt H	24	24	24	23¼	...
.40	Shawmut Asso	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾	...
	Sulliv Mach	22	21½	21½	22	...
4.00b	Torrington	40	40	40	39⅞	...
1.00	Un Twist Drill	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	...
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	89¾	88½	89¾	89	...
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	38½	38½	38½	39	...
	Utah M & T	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	97	100
Amer W W & E	5	1975	94½	96½
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	102¾	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	100	101½
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	93	96
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	97	99
Davenport Water	5	1961	105½	...
*East St. L Water	5	1960	102	102
†East St. L Water	5	1960	102	...
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	99½	101
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	95	98
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	73	76
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	79	82
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	88½	91½
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	98	100½
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	...
*Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	91	93½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	70	74
Terre Haute	5	1956	101	103
Terre Haute	6	1949	103	...
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¼	...
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	102	104
West Va Water	4	1961	98	101
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	97	99
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	100	101½
Wichita Water	6	1949	103½	...

*Series A. †Series B.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-42	115.22	115.22	115.22
46 2½s '46-49	104.24	104.20	104.24
40 3s '46-48	104.4	104.4	104.4
6 3s '51-55	102.24	102.23	102.23
63 2¾s '55-60	100.24	100.20	100.20
11 2¾s '43-47	102.21	102.18	102.21
9 2¾s '48-51	100.21	100.18	100.13
3 2¾s '51-54	99.28	99.28	99.28
10 2¾s '56-59	99.22	99.22	99.22
2 2½s '49-53	97.26	97.26	97.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-47	101.10	101.10	101.10
2 3s '49	102.6	102.6	102.6

Home Owners' Loan

2 3s A '52	102.26	101.26	101.26
7 2¾s '49	100.4	100.4	100.4
31 2¼s '42-44	99.25	99.23	99.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
17 Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100⅛	100½
10 Aleghany 5s '44	99	98¾	98⅞
10 Aleghany 5s '49	92	92	92
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61	61	61
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	77½	77½	77½
1 Am Ice 6s '53	96	96	96
9 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105⅛	105½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113	113
24 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98⅞	98⅜	98¾
4 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	104¾	104¾
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99¼	99¼
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	35	35	35
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97¼
14 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97¼	97¼
11 Armstrong C 4s '50	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	105¾	105½	105½
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106½	106½	106½
5 Atl &Birm 4s '33	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102½
1 ACL cit 4s '52	94	94	94
7 A C Line 4½s '64	92½	92¼	92¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	50½	50½	50½
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	75½	75½	75½
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	98	97¾	97¾
4 B&O 1st 5s 48	114⅝	113	113
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	86¼	85½	86
22 B&O 5s '96 F	85¼	85	85¼
28 B&O 5s 2000 D	85	84⅞	84⅞
17 B&O cv 4½s 60	75¾	75¼	75½
10 B&O 4s '48	107	106⅝	108
10 B&O4s PLE&WV 41	103½	103½	103½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 B&O 4s T C '59	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Barc 5s Ar 45 51 st	111	111	111
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	-03⅞	103¾	103⅞
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95½	95½	95½
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	93½	93⅜	93⅜
2 Boston & Me 5e '55	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	90	89⅜	89⅞
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	106¼	106	106
2 Bkly U Ga 5s '45	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛
26 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¾	95½	95½
51 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105½	105¾
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	96	95⅝	96
1 Buf C R&No 5s '34 ct	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1 Can Sou 5s '62	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5 Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
7 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅜	93½	93⅝
4 Carth & Adir 4s '81	85	85	85
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	19	19	19
4 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅜	98	98
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	107⅞	108
1 Cen R R N J 5s '97	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '97	57	57	57
49 Ches Corp 5s '44	110½	109½	110⅛
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 C & Ahio cn 5s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Chi & Alton 6s '49	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	112	112	112
4 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	111¼	110	110
4 Chi & Erie 5s 82	117¼	117¼	117¼
5 Chic Gt West 4s 59	44¼	44	44¼
2 Chi I & L 6s 55	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 CMSP & Pac 3½s 89B	52½	52½	52½
40 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
23 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	9½	9¼	9½
6 Ch & N W cv 4½s 49	17¼	17	17
4 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	25	24¾	24¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	36½	36½	36½
8 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	17⅜	17	17
24 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
32 C R I & P 4s 88	35½	34⅝	34⅝
2 C R I & P rfg 4s 34	21	21	21
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	17	17	17
5 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	109	109	109
18 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	102	101⅝	102
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	103	103	103
4 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Cin UnTerm 5s 57 C	108	108	108
1 CCC & StL 5s63D	105	9-32	105 9-32
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	101¾	101	101¾
15 Col F & I 5s 43	104½	104	104½
1 Col F & I 5s 70	77	77	77
4 Col & So 4½s 80	62¼	62¼	62¼
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101¾	101½	101½
23 Columbia G 5s 1961	100¼	100	100
21 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	99	98⅞	98⅞
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	102	102	102
10 ConnRiv Pow 3¾s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Con Coal Del 5s 60	69	69	69
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105	104¾	104¾
9 Con Gas NY 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
40 Con Oil 3½s 51	101⅛	100¾	101⅛
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103¼	102¾	103¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Container Cor 6s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Container 5s 43	101¼	101	101
3 Crane Co 3½s 51	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	91	90½	90⅝
3 D & R G 4s 36	27½	27½	27½
8 D & R G West 5s 78	22	22	22
4 Det Ed 5s 52	107¼	107	107
7 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	113¾	113¾
33 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103⅜
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 E Ten V&C cn 5s '56	112¾	112¼	112¾
12 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109¼	109	109¼
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	83¾	83½	83½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	82	82	82
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	117½	117½	117½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12⅞	12¾	12¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
7 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
4 Gen Mot Tccept 3s '46	102½	102	102
5 General Oil Ac 5¼s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	35	34⅝	34⅝
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	104⅞	105½
23 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	105	105
5 GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	109	109	109
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	104	104	104
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103⅜	103¾	103¾
32 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	110	109⅝	109⅝
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109⅜	109⅜
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93½	93½	93½
4 G Bay & W deb B	12¼	12	12¼
6 Gulf M & N 5s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Gulf M & Ohio 5s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	92¾	92¼	92¼
6 Hud Walker 4½s '45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Hous B&Ter 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	48	47¾	48
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	72	71⅞	72
5 HudkMan inc 5s '57	28½	28¼	28½
21 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101	100⅞	101
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	74	73⅞	74
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	81	81	81
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	82	82	82
1 Ill Cen 3½s '54 A	83	83	83
3 ICA&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	83	83	83
2 ICA&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78	78	78
1 Ind Il & Iowa 4s '50	102½	102½	102½
6 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	104¾	104¼	104¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	72¾	72½	72¾
20 InterbR Tr rfg 5s '66	70¾	70⅛	70¾
11 Inter Lake Iron 4s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Int Agric 5 '24 st	101	101	101
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	35	35	35
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	33	33	33
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74	73½	73½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
11 Int Paper 5s '47	101	100¾	101
6 Int T&T cv 4s '39	82¼	82¼	82¼
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	68¼	68¼
14 Int T&T 5s '55	73½	73¼	73½
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
5 James F & Clea 4s '59	95½	94¾	95
7 K C South 5s '50	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
1 K C South 1s '50	86½	86½	86½
4 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1 Kresge Fd 3½s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	97	97	97
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '33	95½	95½	95½
2 Les Val NY4½s'40	101½	101¼	101½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	59	59	59
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	101	101	101
5 Loews 3¼s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	102	102	102
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	103	103	103
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	92½	92⅜	92⅜
10 Lou&N 4½ 2003	104½	104½	104½
2 Maine Cent 5s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Maine Cen 4½s '60	80	79⅞	80
1 ManatSug 7½s '42 ct	55½	55⅛	55⅛
11 Manhat Ry 4s '90	38¾	36	38¼
17 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	34⅜	31	34⅜
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
58 Mich Cen 4½s'79	105	104⅞	105
1 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	59	59	59
6 MilEl Rv&L 5s'61 B	102	101⅜	101⅜
4 Mil El Rv&L 5s'71	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	37	37	37
1 M&S I cn 5s'34 ct	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 M & StL 4s'49	6	6	6
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	17	17	17
6 MSP & SSM rcf 4s'38	24	23½	23½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	23¾	23¾	23¾
8 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	76	76	76
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	88	88	88
9 Mo Pac 5½s'49	15½	15½	15½
4 Mo Pac cnv 4s'75	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	40½	40½	40½
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
3 Mont Cen 5'37 100 9-32	100	9-32	100 9-32
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	94¾	94⅜	94¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s'55	97	96¾	96¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	87¾	87⅜	87¾
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	90½	90⅛	90½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	103⅞	103¾	103¾
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'49	104½	104¼	104½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 Nat Ry Mex 4s'77 asd	4½	4½	4½
12 Natl Steel 4s'65	106	106	106
2 New Eng T&T 5s'52	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	96¼	95¾	95¾
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	96	95¾	95¾
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	92	91¾	92
1 N O Tex & M 5½s 54	54	54	54
1 N O Tex & M 5s 54B	52½	52½	52½
1 N O Tex & M 5s B 54ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 N Y C cv 6s 44	104½	104¼	104¼
12 N Y C rfg 5s 2013	97	96⅞	97
44 N Y C 4½s 2013A	88¾	88½	88¾
30 N Y C cn 4s 98	97½	97	97
77 N Y C 3¼s 52	109⅛	109	109
5 N Y C 3½s 46	102	102	102
10 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	88½	88½	88½
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	106	106	106
5 NYC & HR 3½s 97	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	89½	89½	89½
8 N Y Chi & StL 6s 38	100	100	100
5 NYC & StL 4½s 78A	99	98½	98½
10 N Y Ch & St L 4½s 78	87	86¾	87
5 NY Dock Co 5s 38	06	60	60
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NY Edis 4¼s 66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 NY Lack & W 2¾s 73	104	104	104
2 NY Lee&WCoal5½s42	102	102	102
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	45	45	45
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	43	43	43
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
3 NYNH&H Con 4s '56	34½	34½	34½
5 NY O&W gen 4s '55	16	16	16
2 NY Prov&Bos 4s '42	100	100	100
7 NY Steam 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
9 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	16	15⅞	16
2 Niagara FallsPJ5½s'66	102½	102½	102½
4 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	116	116	116
22 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Pac 5s '97	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	105	105
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112	112	112
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98	98	98
10 Otis Stl 4½s '62	89½	89½	89½
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
9 Pa Co & E 3¾s '61	102⅞	102¾	102¾
6 Para Paramount 3¾s '55 ct	68½	68	68
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
13 Para Pict Inc(3¼s)'47	91½	91¼	91½
4 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Penn P & L 4½s '81	101	100⅞	100⅞
19 Penn Co 4s '63	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
18 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	110½	110¼	110½
30 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	106⅞	106¾	106¾
4 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	106¾	106½	106¾
10 Penn RR 4½s deb'70	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Penn RR 3¾s '70	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
63 Penn RR 3¼s '52	109½	109⅛	109½
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	92	92	92
6 Phila Co 5s '67	100¼	100	100¼
19 Phil Rapid Tr 6s '49	12	12	12
20 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	29	28½	28¾
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25¼	25¼	25¼
14 Pitt Young & A5s '62B	122	122	122
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59⅞	59½	59½
4 Porto Ri A T&O 6s'42	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛
6 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	25½	25¼	25½
1 Potomac 7l P 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
11 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	115	115	115
11 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	103½	103½	103½
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	106⅜	106½	106⅜
5 Readg 4½s '97 B	106⅜	106½	106½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	95½	95½	95½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Republic Stl 5½s '54	115¾	115⅝	115¾
10 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97	96¾	97
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97½	97¼	97½
2 SaguenayP&L4¼s'66	101	101	101
3 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33	79	79	79
9 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	25	25	25
5 St L S F 4½s'78	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1 StLSF 4½s'78cf st	23	23	23
2 St L S F 4s '50A	26½	26¼	26½
38 St L S F 4s '50A ct	25	24½	24½
2 St L SW 5s '52	53½	53½	53½
4 St L SW 1st 4s '89	87	87	87
5 St PM & M 5s '43	101 26-32	101	26-32
1 San Diego Cons 5s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	30¾	30¾	30¾
21 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
5 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
20 Shell Un 2½s '51	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
2 Silesian A m 7s '41	71½	71½	71½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99	99	99
3 SBT&T 5s'41 105 9-32	105	9-32	105 9-32
1 So Pac 4½s'68	89	89	89
1 So Pac 4½s'81	88¼	88	88
48 So Pac 4½s'69	89¼	89	89¼
10 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¼	105	105¼
15 So Pac 3¾s'46	100⅜	100	100
16 So Pac 4½s'77 Ore	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
6 South Ry 4½s 56	101	101	101
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	97

New Deal Speeds Program For Governmental Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Three distinct programs for the long-awaited executive reorganization of the American government will be formulated and pushed immediately, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, declared today in a formal statement at the conclusion of a meeting of the joint congressional committee dealing with the subject.

One program, Mr. Robinson said, will be followed in the House involving introduction of four specific bills to carry out the far-reaching reorganization proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Two programs will be started in the Senate, he continued: The first sponsored by the special economy committee of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia based primarily on consolidations of existing agencies in the interests of economy; the second, an omnibus bill combining in one cover the whole of the Roosevelt measure. Mr. Robinson explained that Senate members of the committee had felt the program could be best advanced by a single omnibus bill, but that House members had disagreed. The action indicated that reorganization is now once more back in the forefront of pending New Deal measures.

The New Deal legislative program for 1937 is now practically out of the executive hopper and in the hands of Congress, and Congress is suddenly speculating on when it will be able to leave Washington.

The speculation has been focussed overnight by the latest developments in the Supreme Court controversy. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt may say to the contrary in the White House about unyielding determination to put through the original six-judge increase, a defeatist sentiment now pervades Congress. Many senators have reached the private conclusion that the fight is as good as over, that Mr. Roosevelt has won his objective without need of a bill and that the log jam of the Supreme Court issue which held back half a dozen other measures may soon be broken.

Legislative Program

Here are the big legislative proposals which are now either pending or proposed in Congress:

1. Judicial reorganization.
2. Executive reorganization.
3. Black-Connery wages and hours bill.
4. Wagner housing bill.
5. Farm crop-curtailment and ever-normal granary bill.
6. Extension of TVA power authorities to other areas.

Taken together, these bills present a tremendous program which would require Congress to sit all summer if they should be all pressed. The likelihood increases everyday, however, that one or more of them will be dropped or postponed, and that even so a long session lies ahead of Congress.

This has been one of the slowest sessions on record. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, repeated yesterday that he had never seen anything like it in his legislative career, and he has been in Congress over a third of a century. The Senate quit yesterday after a 30-minute shadow session; it will meet briefly next Friday only for the purpose of adjourning until Tuesday. And yet three big appropriation bills are still to come before the Senate.

This should be contrasted with the old-fashioned "short session" of Congress when all appropriation bills were supposed to be over and done with by March 4. On that basis Congress is already three months behind time.

Senator Robinson still clings to the hope of adjournment Aug. 1, on the theory that once Congress gets going, it goes rapidly. It is rumored that Mr. Robinson has purchased tickets for a trip to Europe for the middle of July. The best guess is that he will have to exchange his tickets. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina also made a forecast yesterday. He put adjournment at the middle of August. He specifically denied reports that leaders are making plans for a summer recess in order to meet again next fall to complete unfinished business. There are signs already that the same restiveness that pervades Congress over the protracted court fight is extending to the prospect of a summer session. Congress wants the "go" signal, and feels that it must be flashed from the White House.

Court Nears Adjournment

The Supreme Court will quit for the term next week, June 1. It will leave Congress to battle along alone. The next day Mr. Justice Van Devanter retires. The odds in Congressional circles are now about 5-3 that Senator Robinson will be named to the vacancy. Amused speculation exists as to whether "Uncle Joe" will take his European trip as majority leader or associate justice. Incidentally Mr. Roosevelt must fill the vacancy while Congress is in session. Under the interpretation of the constitution, a Supreme Court vacancy which comes while Congress is in session must be filled either in that session or after Congress has come back again and not by a recess appointment. That means almost certainly that the Van Devanter vacancy will be filled this summer.

While nothing definite can be said on the judiciary reorganization program, Congress seems more and more inclined to back away from the President's original plan. The machinery of what will happen is this: either on Friday, or next week, the adverse report will be presented by the majority of ten to the full Senate judiciary committee. The committee will send the report, possibly accompanied by a minority report, to the Senate where the matter will go on the calendar. It will require a motion to bring the subject up for debate as unfinished business. The motion to debate is itself debatable. There are some who predict it will never be made, or if made, will be held up. If it does come to a vote it will prove the first test of the great issue. A majority vote might kill it then and there. Otherwise the most protracted debate is possible.

On the five other major legislative measures Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts hope to wind up open hearings on the wage-hours bill in a fortnight, which would certainly represent fast-going.

On every one of the other matters, farm bill, executive reorganization, power and housing, greater or lesser doubt exists whether the Administration will attempt to press them at this session. Hearings have been held on the housing bill, but Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York is scheduled to go to the White House shortly to discuss the matter of finances. The Treasury and Federal Reserve Board object to the proposed cost of the bill, and cite a shortage of construction workers already existing.

Doubt on Farm Bill

The sweeping new farm bill urged by the American Farm Bureau Federation has not definitely been placed on the New Deal agenda.

The measure which the President appears to have put foremost is the wages-hours bill. More can be told about his attitude on the power bill after his special message to Congress, expected next week.

Finally a big argument is likely over the $1,500,000,000 relief bill. Mr. Robinson says he hopes this can be disposed of in a few days when it gets to the Senate, but here again, other observers think he is over-optimistic.

Duce's Paper Calls On Italian Jews To Put Fascism First

ROME, May 27 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini's Milan newspaper has asked Jews to give wholehearted support to Fascism or leave the country, and to cease criticism of National Socialist Germany. The choice appeared to be one between race and country.

Oreste Gregorio, editorial writer, wrote in the Duce's Popolo d'Italia that Jews must decide "whether they are Jews in Italy or Jews of Italy."

The editorial emphasized that Italian Jews must give up any opposition to the German principle of a "pure Teutonic race" (evidenced by many restrictions upon Jews in Germany) and must abandon any participation in the Zionist movement for a national Jewish home in Palestine.

Support of the Zionist movement would be "in definite opposition to the Mediterranean spirit of Italy" because, the newspaper said, the national home project is designed to set up a new state under British control which would be hostile to Arabs and Moslems. (Mussolini has proclaimed himself "protector" of Islam.)

Despite the strong tenor of the editorial, there was a definite indication that Premier Mussolini's declared policy of friendship and justice for Jews would be continued.

There was a marked difference from the Germany policy, in that the editorial indicated Italy had no desire to purge the nation of its Jewish population but wished to adapt it thoroughly to Fascist principles.

Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

000 acres. Russian and Chinese totals are omitted, because of inability to procure useful figures.

The world carry-over of wheat is similarly reduced to American totals. The totals of the three principal exporting countries is estimated at 239,000,000 bushels compared with 347,000,000 bushels in 1936 and 456,000,000 bushels in 1935 and 534,000,000 bushels in 1934.

Prices and Crop Propects

Prices, therefore, are largely dependent upon crop prospects. With the carry-over little influencing the market, prices sensitively reflect changes in estimates.

And crop estimates in the United States are going upward. The condition of winter wheat as of May 1 indicated a production of about 654,300,000 bushels compared with the forecast of 456,000,000 bushels a month earlier. The prospective crop is 26 per cent above the small production of 519,000,000 bushels last year. Acres remaining for harvest after abandonment of acreage seeded last fall amounts to 47,400,000 acres, compared with 37,600,000 acres harvested in 1936, and the five-year average of 39,700,000 acres. Since May 1 rainfall has continued below normal in most areas, threatening these estimates.

Such is the present picture of one of American farmers' two major crops. It is a background against which farm sentiment for the pending drastic farm bill can be estimated. If wheat production rises greatly, if prices fall, sentiment for a sweeping farm bill is likely to be great. If good prices continue, sentiment wanes.

G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

George Z. Medalie, Thomas D. Thacher, Fairfield Osborne, Harry Guggenheim, George Brokaw Compton and Richard W. Lawrence, presented a petition to put the meeting on record as favoring the Mayor's renomination in the interests of good government.

They declared that the alternative was "to permit our city to sink back into the reproach of the old 'tin-box' government, or to re-elect the present administration."

But the anti-LaGuardia forces, whether more numerous or more vocal, were generally successful in turning back such appeals with bedlam, with Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, national committee member from New York, to back their argument.

"I challenge anyone to say I am in love with Tammany Hall," she said; "but there is something under consideration here tonight that goes deeper than that. I think probably Mr. LaGuardia is an American, but I doubt whether he believes in the American form of government. The Government in Washington today is fast approaching an un-American form, but the Mayor of New York, after begging with hat in hand for Republican party support, twice repeated the offense of voting for that Administration."

All-Mexican Film Sets New Record For Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The previous record engagement for a motion picture shown in Mexico has recently been broken by a Mexican-made film called "Ora Ponciano," acted by an all-Mexican cast and directed by a Mexican, Gabriel Soria.

In Mexico City, theaters show American, English, French and German films and picture patronage is of large proportions. But "Ora Ponciano," which has just closed its opening run at the capital's largest theater, made more money than the biggest American and British productions.

Previous to the release of "Ora Ponciano," the most popular native made film was "Alla en el Rancho Grande" which, released six months ago, is still playing in neighborhood movie houses. The two films, which are conceded the finest produced here, are concerned with distinctly native plots, backgrounds and characters.

This folk material is presented with imaginative direction, humor in characterization and accuracy in detail. The directors have drawn on the romantic past of the country, and are portraying a type of life which existed during the pre-Revolutionary era, but which is now rapidly vanishing.

The first of the films, "Alla en el Ranco Grande," depicted the life of the great hacienda which flourished during and previous to the 30-year Presidency of Porfioro Diaz. Its triangle plot of two men and a maid was unoriginal and obvious, but upon this as a framework was created a vivid pattern of the ranch customs.

The leading role was played by Tito Guizar, Mexican singer, who has enjoyed popularity in the United States. One scene in which Senor Guizar and his enemy compete in guitar playing is a lively situation. Other scenes of daily ranch life, including harvesting and fiestas, are produced with great charm and skill.

The theme of "Ora Ponciano" is bull fighting. The role of the matador is played by Jesus Solorzano, one of Mexico's leading fighters, who acts with unexpected skill.

One of the best characteristics of both pictures is the rich native humor which is woven into the fabric of the stories. In both plays Carlos Lopez appears and in "Ora Ponciano" he is teamed with Chato Ortin. Both men are familiar on the Mexican stage and furnish able characterizations.

The directors of the two films are being accorded generous credit both by theater owners and the public, who feel that a new era of popularity for Mexican films may come from their work. "Alla en el Rancho Grande" was directed by Bustamente y Fuentes and "Ora Ponciano" by Gabriel Soria.

Ontario to Launch Health Insurance In Provincial Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Ontario will soon launch a system of non-compulsory health insurance or prepaid medical services in three centers of the Province.

Attempts to persuade the Dominion Government to deal with the problem on a national scale have not met with sufficient support to place any such system in operation.

The Ontario project had its origin within the medical association of the Province and it will be through that body that it will be administered.

Toronto and Windsor cities and Norfolk county are where health insurance will be offered at a rate of approximately 6 cents per day per person. The service will include all medical services such as surgeon's fees, X-ray treatment and hospital costs.

The plan will be administered by a committee comprising both doctors and laymen and the whole scheme will be incorporated provincially as the Ontario Medical Services, Incorporated. The project is designed to relieve the small wage earners of the extra burden imposed upon their finances by sickness. The cost per person has been graduated in such a way as to encourage many members of one family to participate.

The plan is open to all in Toronto and Norfolk County, while in the City of Windsor it will be available only to those earning more than $1800 a year.

It is the intention of those in charge that the service will issue cost sheets every 30 days in order that the charge may be reduced as soon as any reduction in the maintenance costs permits.

If the experiment proves to be successful, it may provide the pattern for the health insurance legislation that the Hepburn administration has promised to introduce at the next session of the legislature.

Memorial Park Urged From the Sale of Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Hearty approval of its suggestion that the profit derived from the sale of the city's sesquicentennial coins be used to establish a memorial park, was voiced by C. S. Monteith Jr., member of the Columbia city council, in a recent communication to the sesquicentennial commission:

"A great deal has been said about how the profit derived from the sesquicentennial coins should be spent," said Mr. Monteith. "As a member of the city council and as a citizen of Columbia, I wish to heartily endorse and join in the recommendation made by your committee, that is, that this money be spent in establishing a memorial park, botanical gardens, and commemorative markers in our city. In my opinion, through lack of funds we have long neglected the much-needed establishment of parks in Columbia, and I can think of no more appropriate or better purpose to which this money could be put."

Tchaikovsky's 'Pathetic' Added to Disks by Ormandy

Review of Recordings

Orchestral

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 6 in B Minor (Pathetique), played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Five Victor records in album. This is the first major album recorded by Mr. Ormandy since he assumed the directorship of the Philadelphia Orchestra. This last symphony into which the composer declared "he threw his whole soul" is a personal record of emotions from gaiety to utter despair. Because the listener may indulge in the "luxury" of sharing them is perhaps the reason for the work's popularity. Mr. Ormandy has made the most of the orchestra's resources to bring out these tonal depictions. For us it was once again a pleasure to hear the somber minor introduction and subordinate theme reminiscent of the Westminster quarters of the first movement; the graceful waltz-like second movement with its odd 5-4 time followed by the somber trio melody with its expressively sorrowful tympani background; the frenetic third movement with its octaves in the base followed by the energetic march; and the fourth, dirge-like movement ending pianissimo in the cellos.

Wolf-Ferrari: Jewels of the Madonna-Dance of the Camorrist), and Lecuona: Suite Andalusia-Malagueña, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. The first piece suggests the ominous activities of a secret terroristic southern Italian society, while the second is a graceful dance of Andalusia, a division of southern Spain.

Chamber Music

Old Italian Airs and Lute Dances (arr. Respighi), played by the Quartetto di Roma. Two Victor 12-inch records. Here is a very charming group of sixteenth century dances given a modern setting.

Light Orchestral and Vocal

Romberg: Maytime Medley Waltz, played by Nat Shilkret's Orchestra, and paired with **Gems from Maytime**, by Nat Shilkret and light opera company. Victor record. The first side of this timely disk is a waltz medley of the principal airs from the Romberg operetta while on the reverse side the soloists sing the best tunes from the operetta, including the ever-popular "Will You Remember?" A nice disk.

Piano

Chopin: Nocturnes, Mazurkas, Waltzes, Preludes and Chant Polonaise, played by Moriz Rosenthal, pianist. Four Victor records in album. This is one of the most pleasurable albums of Chopin that has come along in many a moon and played by an old master who recently made a triumphal tour in the United States. To hear Mr. Rosenthal play poetic, sensitive, yet not over sentimental versions of such old favorites as the Nocturne in E Flat or the Waltz in C Sharp Minor is a rare treat indeed. A highly recommended album.

Vocal

Sibelius: Come Away, Death (from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"), and **Laksin Mina Kesayona Kaymaan (Summer Night) (arr. Palmgren); Tuku Tuku Lampaitani (Little Shepherdess) (arr. Vehanen)** sung by Marian Anderson, contralto, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. Miss Anderson sings a beautiful moving version of a Shakespearean song arranged by Sibelius and demonstrates her excellent repertory ability in discovering two Finnish folk songs for disks.

Handel: Where'er You Walk—Semele, and Caro Amore-Floridante, sung by John McCormack, tenor. Victor record. The first is a favorite bit of Handel and the latter is from a lesser opera. Mr. McCormack performs them well.

Puccini: Tosca-Vissi d'arte, and Schubert: Serenade, sung by Grace Moore, soprano. Decca record. Miss Moore is heard well in this popular Puccini aria and her favorite composer, and does simply and well the famous serenade.

J. Strauss: Vienna Bonbons, and Gypsy Love, sung by Joseph Schmidt, tenor. Decca record. Mr. Schmidt, who was heard in America recently, gives forth the genuine gay spirit of this Viennese waltz confection and the rhapsodic gypsy love song.

Swing Low, Sweet Chariot, and On Ma Journey, sung by Paul Robeson, baritone. Victor black label. This record deserved better than a black label from Victor, for it contains excellent, straightforward and well sung versions of two favorite Negro spirituals.

Popular Music

In popular music, the field of swing seems to be getting better and better. There are really excellent varieties of fast and slow swing this month. Chief among the labels we would nominate the two Victor disks of Tommy Dorsey's Clambake Seven versions of Twilight in Turkey coupled with The Milkmen's Matinee, and Alibi Baby, paired with He's a Gypsy from Poughkeepsie. Mr. Dorsey's entire unit also present good swing couplings of Black Eyes and Blue Danube on one disk and Nola and Satan Takes a Holiday on another. Lionel Hampton of the educated vibraphone contributes a fast swing, Buzzin' Around with the Bees, for Victor and Whoa Babe, moderate swing. Victor contributes a "house" label called A Jam Session at Victor, putting its soloists Tommy Dorsey, Fats Waller, Dick McDonough and George Wettling in a coupling of Honeysuckle Rose and Blues. Only one soloist is missing whom we thought ought to be there—Benny Goodman.

Other swing is contributed by Glen Miller, leader of a new Decca orchestra who "gives out" on Moonlight Bay, a fast version, and How Am I to Know, a slow version; Andy Kirk's Clouds of Joy contribute two slow swing versions for Decca of Foolin' Myself and In the Groove; Lil Armstrong and her Swing Orchestra do "black jazz" versions of Just for a Thrill and It's Murder, for Decca; Count Basie contributes pianistic versions of The Glory of Love and Boo-Hoo for Decca; Joe Daniels and his Hot Shots in Drumnasticks "go to town" on two old favorites, After You've Gone and I Got Rhythm.

Fats Waller fans should like his Victor couplings of To a Sweet Pretty Thing and Cryin' Mood, with vocal, and three without vocals, You Showed Me the Way and San Anton', Sweet Heartache and I've Got a New Lease on Love, and Boo-Hoo and The Love Bug Will Bite You. Those who like the French swing of the Quintette of the Hot Club will like the Victor pairing of Nagasaki and Shine. Taking advantage of that may be secured on the Hammond electric organ Vernon Geyer, for Bluebird, turns out Some of These Days and Limehouse Blues which are somewhat spoiled by the harsh registration he uses.

Vocal swing is on the increase and this field is led this month by Kay Thompson and her orchestra and Rhythm Singers, who do Carelessly and There's a Lull in My Life, for Victor, on one disk, and two popular favorites, Exactly Like You and It Had to Be You, also for Victor. For Decca Louis Armstrong and the Mills Brothers join forces on Darling Nelly Gray and Carry Me Back to Old Virginny; the Ink Spots, Negro quartet, contribute from the picture "Shall We Dance?" the tunes Slap That Bass and Let's Call the Whole Thing Off; Louis Armstrong with Andy Iona's Hawaiians does On a Little Bamboo Bridge and Hawaiian Hospitality.

In the classification of popular arrangements not swing we find Bert Ambrose's orchestra in good individual versions, for Decca, of On the Isle of Kitchy Mi Boko and I'm All In, the nautical The King's Navee paired with Back to Those Happy Days, and We're Tops on Saturday Night, coupled with Hick Stomp. Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra, always good on arrangements, provide, for Decca, Fare Thee Well, Annabelle, and In a Blue and Pensive Mood.

Other good arrangements are provided for Decca by Le Brun and his Duke Blue Devils in "black jazz" versions of "Swamp Fire" and the "Dance of the Blue Devils." Lee Wiley, contralto, is heard with Victor Young's Orchestra, for Decca, in excellent versions on a 12-inch disk of "I've Got You Under My Skin" and "What Is Love?"

Conventional popular versions are provided by Tommy Dorsey, for Victor, in "Wake Up and Live," from the picture of the same name, coupled with "Sleep," the song used by Fred Waring as a radio theme; and versions of "Mountain Music," from the picture of the same name paired with "Good Mornin'." Eddy Duchin, for Victor, provides pianistic versions of "Without Your Love" and "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off." "Moonlight on the Highway" and "You're Looking for Romance," and "The You and Me That Used To Be," paired with "When Two Love Each Other."

For Decca, Glen Gray turns in neat versions if "Would You Like to Buy a Dream," coupled with "One, Two, Three Little Hours"; Lennie Hayton for the same company turns out smooth versions of "It Looks Like Rain in Cherry Blossom Lane," coupled with "Carelessly"; Abe Lyman, for Decca, from the picture "Shall We Dance?" records "Beginner's Luck" and "Shall We Dance?" Eddie Farley of "Music Goes Round" fame, for Decca, turns out brisk versions of "There's No Two Ways About It," and "To a Sweet Pretty Thing"; Xavier Cugat, for Victor, records a nice pair of waltzes, "I Hum a Waltz," coupled with "Hold Me Tight," and two fox trot versions of "It's No Secret I Love You," with a Spanish vocal chorus, coupled with "A Love Song of Long Ago." Bunny Berigan, trumpet swingster, provides two conventional recordings of "All Dark People Are Light on Their Feet," coupled with Tommy Dorsey's "Wanted," and from the picture "The Singing Marine," Mr. Berrigan does "'Cause My Baby Says It's So," coupled with "You Can't Run Away From Love Tonight." Joe Loss's Orchestra for Victor, provides a rumba, "Cuban Pete," coupled with a waltz, "Blue Venetian Waters."

In the popular vocal field Bing Crosby, for Decca, does typical versions of "My Little Buckaroo" and "What Is Love?" "Sweet Leilani" and "Blue Hawaii," from his picture "Waikiki Wedding" and "Never in a Million Years," coupled with "In a Little Hula Heaven." Jack and Loretta Clemens, vocal and guitar duo, do "The Lady Is a Tramp" and "Way Out West," from the show, "Babes in Arms." For Decca, James Melton does "September in the Rain" and "Melody for Two" from his picture, "Melody for Two."

European Releases

Orchestral

Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto, played by Jascha Heifetz and the London Philharmonic Orchestra under John Barbirolli. Four H. M. V. records. This concerto was due for a new recording, and it is admirably done. The execution of the soloist in the very difficult cadenza in the first movement is a wonderful piece of playing. The orchestra is at its best and never falters when Mr. Barbirolli demands "full tilt" in the presto movement.

Wagner: Siegfried Idyll, played by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under Arturo Toscanini. Two H. M. V. records. This is not so satisfactory as one would have hoped for from the great conductor. The contrast between the softest and loudest parts seems too great, the soft being almost unheard. We prefer a recent recording by Bruno Walter and the Vienna Philharmonic. As in another recording recently by this conductor, one has to wait many turns of the disk before the music begins.

Tchaikovsky: "Romeo and Juliet" Overture; and Prokoviev: March and Scherzo from "Love of the Three Oranges," played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Three H. M. V. records. The Overture written in 1869 was dedicated to Balakirev and shows signs of his influence. It is well rendered by the fine orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky. The opening is supposed to suggest the friar, and goes on to the quarrel between the Montagues and Capulets, the love scene between Romeo and Juliet, and ends with the sad music of tragedy. The Prokoviev music is curiously chosen as a fill-up for the last side, but the recording is crisp and excellent.

Mozart: Piano concerto in D major (K. 537. Coronation). Mme. Wanda Landowska and Chamber Orchestra led by Jean Pougnet. Four H. M. V. records. Aptly chosen for the Coronation month. One is so accustomed to think of the soloist only as a harpsichord player that one forgets that she is also a fine pianist. The concerto, which has been done only once before for the disks, is finely played and recorded. The last side is given to **Mozart's Fantasia in D minor (K. 397).**

Franck: "Redemption," played by the Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris conducted by Albert Wolff. Decca-Polydor record. This serenely peaceful music is beautifully played and worthy of a place in any library of disks.

Chamber Music

Dvořák: Trio in F minor for violin, cello and piano. Played by the Budapest Trio. Four Decca records. This is a delightful work, full of charm and brilliance and beautifully played. It should please anyone however un-Chamber-music-minded.

Instrumental

Schumann: "Papillons," Op. 2, played by Alfred Cortot, pianist. H. M. V. record. Written when the composer was only 18, the idea underlying the music is that of a masked ball. Polonaises and waltzes are heard, the whole ending when six o'clock strikes and the ball is over. M. Cortot's playing is, as usual, perfect.

Vocal

"Lys Natt" (Light Night), and "Der gynger en Bäd på Bölge" (There goes a Boat on the Waves), sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, in Norwegian. H. M. V. record. Probably few people understand the words but all can enjoy the lovely voice, diction, accompaniment, and recording. It is an example of as perfect a vocal record as is possible at present.

U. S.-Latin America 'Friendship Grows'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"A feeling of friendliness on the part of all Latin-American countries toward the United States is consistently growing," declared Solon Elroy Alfaro, the ambassador from Ecuador to the United States, as he arrived in Miami recently at the International Airport here.

The ambassador is at present negotiating a trade treaty with the United States State Department, and his flying visit to his native land was to discuss various phases of the compact with the heads of the Ecuadorian Government.

"We are completing practically all of the Ecuadorian district of the Pan American Highway now, and expect wide use of it in the near future. This is my first trip by air direct to my country from Washington and I am amazed at the speed and facility of the airways systems. We are happy to have the Pan American Airways operating through our country."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A Mutual Savings Bank
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9 A M-11 A M
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Necklaces - Etc.
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Terminix Insulation Co.
42 Commerce Street Norwalk
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Refrigeration
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Fine Furniture
18 NORTH MAIN STREET
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Gloves - Bags - Hosiery
to complement your costume for the Holiday
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Glass That Is Different
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CONNECTICUT

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Linens, Photographic Prints and Lawns — $3.95
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THE C. O. MILLER CO.
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Hair Stylist
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Prices run from 98c to 1.98
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We Have a Complete Line of Corsets
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SUGENHEIMER'S
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REFRESHING PINEAPPLE JUICE
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2 LONGS, $15 up Sizes 12-22
Everything for Boys, From 2-22
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BALTIMORE

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NEW YORK

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ALBANY, N. Y.
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Central Ave. at Quail St. Tel. 4-4163

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HI-TEST COAL
COKE OR AMBRICOAL
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A Great Name in Paint
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"The Home of Quality"
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- Seroco Paints
- Honor-Bilt Furniture
- Servistan Rugs
- Prosperity Ranges
- Craftsman Tools
- Allstate Tires - Tubes
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Fill Bins Now
Lowest Coal Prices
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Beautiful I. Miller Shoes
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See our new sportswear, 2nd Floor at
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COR. COURT AND CHENANGO

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Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
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NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

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WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Spring Clearance Sale
Woman's Apparel
SPENCER'S
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

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Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

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for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
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Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

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Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
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Complete Line of
Masonry Supplies
BRICK—CEMENT—LIME—PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AVENUE RI. 5090

A Better Service for You
BRUCE RADIO SERVICE
DELAWARE 7037
41 LINVIEW TERRACE

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57 Allen Street GA. 3994
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From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence N. Y.

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New Hats for Summer at $2.00—Others to $10.00
We specialize in Youthful Large Headsizes
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Lubrication and Tire Service
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Oriental and Domestic
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We sell Mothproof Pads
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STYLE and QUALITY
in Every Garment You Buy at
A. LOUIS
The Men's Store of Cortland, N. Y.

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PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
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A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
CAYADUTTA STREET

SUMMER SPECIALS
Home Made Candies
Home Made Ice Cream and Fresh Fruit Sherbet
BOSTON CANDY STORE

Fashions
for All Outdoors
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

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Esso
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The Home of Packard
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Sales Room, 309 East Seneca Street
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Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
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Jamestown's Big Department Store

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Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
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RI. 1320

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Incorporated
KENMORE, N. Y.
Tropical Worsted Suits $20.00 | Sport Slacks $1.65 up
Open Evenings Del. 0483
QUALITY FOOD DELICATESSEN
Enjoy the Great Outdoors
Everything for the picnic lunch
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Westinghouse Refrigerators
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Attractive Garden Furniture
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Tel. Larch. 2460

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Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81

PAINTER DECORATOR
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Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

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Attractive Gift Boxes
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Delicious Fresh Chocolates
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A large selection of Hard Candies.
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Long Island

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"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
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BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
NORGE
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Home Equipment
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OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY
FAR ROCKAWAY

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Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
Ask about our Budget Plan
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Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
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Established 20 Years
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NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

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North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
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WASH SIMONIZ
or generally repair your car
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
Lightweight summer garments.
We create a design especially for you. Free Figure Analysis.
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Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
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WE GO ANYWHERE
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Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

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Complete Home Improvements
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TERMS ARRANGED
Bo. 8-8526 100-33 Metropolitan Ave.

Phoenix Hosiery
at
YOUNG SHOES
for Young Feet
71-20 Austin Street Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Male and Female Domestic Help. All Nationalities. Part or Full Time Workers. Sleep In or Out.
All References Investigated and Filed
MRS. SLAVIN, Prop.
7135 Austin St. Bo. 8-4657

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Commercial Stationer
Gifts for Graduates
Fountain Pens
Gift Stationery
10 Church St. Ph. Freeport

Values They Talk About
NORMAN'S
Coats, Suits, Dresses
83 So. Main St. Freeport

LEONARD SHOP
See our NEW COTTON SHOP—The most complete LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR SHOP on Long Island.
72 So. Main Street Freeport

Estab. 1884 Freeport, N. Y.
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DANZIGER
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Jantzen Swim Suits
Riding Boots and Breeches

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NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

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Smart Summer Styles. ARCH PRESERVER and BOSTONIAN'S for Men. FOOT REST for Women.
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT
KALI-STEN-IKS for Children.

GREAT NECK

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
23 GRACE AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME FOOD
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
For sale daily: Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies to Order.
Beautifully decorated Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Do Not Serve Meals on Fridays
TEL. GREAT NECK 182

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
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Wadsworth Service Station
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
FULTON AVE. and FRONT ST.
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Hempstead 5205 West Hempstead

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Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

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163-27 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
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Silk — Linen — Sheer
DRESSES and SUITS
Special Group of Washables, $3.95
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Felts — Crepes — Straws

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Shorts, ...from .79
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76 Main St., *next to State Theatre*

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Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 4019

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Sears
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Made by FACTORY trained men using FACTORY methods and specified FACTORY PARTS.
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HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing, FL 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

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The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
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Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
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DULION'S HOME COOKING
Luncheon 25c and up | Dinner 65c and up | Sundays 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
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8569 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Av. at 75 St.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
New Summer Furnishings and Sportswear
STRAW HATS
PANAMA HATS
SARNOFF AGENCY

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
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for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Brun
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89-67 164 STREET

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Frederick's Delicatessen
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DELICIOUS SALADS
ROASTED CHICKENS DAILY
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
76 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 635-R

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Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Garden Supplies—Mazda Lamps
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

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Department Store
BATHING SUITS and SPORTS WEAR for all members of the family, *featuring "Jantzen" and "Manso" Bathing Suits.*
21 Atlantic Ave., next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 Atlantic Avenue
CORONA PORTABLES
An Excellent Graduation Gift

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Lynbrook 2777
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

BITTNER'S
"FAIR DEAL" MARKET
Groceries — Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
218-28 Hempstead Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-4670

Summery Comfortable
WHITES
for the entire family.
Sol Roseman
SHOES
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

New! Summer Dresses
Prices start at 2.95
First in Style—
Lowest in Price
Philece Gowns
Queens Theatre Bldg.
Queens Village

Queens Upholstery Shop
We Have on Display
Our Spring Line of Slip Covers
215-37 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Missouri 7-0249
C. H. Millstein

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
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Vir. 7-9767

WHITE HATS
$1.00 and up *at*
THE PALACE
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Walk-Over
1937 CABANA
Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440. Cleveland 3-8789

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
White Hats $1.85 and up
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360

20 Years' Experience in
PERMANENT WAVING

No electricity—No machine
$5.00 and Up
Phone for free consultation
VANITY BEAUTY SHOP
EMILIE FREY, Mgr.
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George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 1898
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
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LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service
Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

QUIET MAY Oil Burner
First Payment Oct. 1, 1937
3 Years to Pay

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

W. PROSES
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
118-08 Liberty Avenue
Between 118th and 119th Sts.
CLEVELAND 3-0242

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
COOL WHITE SHOES
Properly Fitted
Edward Shoes for Children
Approved by Parents' Magazine
Matrix and W. B. Coon Shoes
—$6.50 up

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

EXCLUSIVE — YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

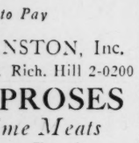
W RUPPERT
Florist
Say it with Flowers
FLORAL DESIGNS
87-03 Jamaica Ave.
Cleveland 3-4477—4457

RIDGEWOOD

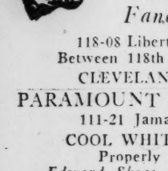
PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sport Shoes
for Men



PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CTR.
TEL R V. C. 428



THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
R. V. C. 1919

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
[illegible] Malden Lane New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
[illegible] Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Complete Line of
Straws and Panamas
Also Lightweight Felts
[illegible] N. PARK AVE R. V. C. 2540

THE AUTO-HEAT OIL BURNER
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Cen. 6429

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MAMARONECK

HAWKIN'S
Jeweler - Watchmaker
Specializing
Fine Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Repairing
82 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Est. 1916
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE Leads
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Oldest Established
Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM COMMUNITY
STERLING SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's
James D Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave Phone Oakwood 0101

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

A Complete Line of Summer Shoes
Red Cross Shoes for Women, $6.50
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys, Girls, $3.00 up
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 SO. 4TH AVE. OAKWOOD 7294

NEWBURGH

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Phone
ENTERPRISE 7002

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter.
6-22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
STYLE and DURABILITY
CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Space Opp.)

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

15th Anniversary Sale
10% to 30% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST. (Kresge Bldg.)

LOOK YOUR BEST IN A HAT
from
KAYE'S
Custom-made—Ready-to-wear
77 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

ROSE & ALFRED
Beauty Salon
High Class Beauty Services at Moderate Prices
3425 Jerome Ave., near Mosholu Parkway
Phone OLinville 2-9732

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
New Coats Made to Order
Remodeling and Repairing
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Avenue
Nr. Vanderveer Place BU. 2-0395

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
Fresh Meats and Fish
SCHROEDER BROS.
Vanderveer Park Market
1597 Flatbush Avenue, Corner "H"
Mansfield 6-7620—7621

The Harper Method Shop
(Miss Agnes Steijer)
Shampooing
Permanent Waving
Children's Care
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

WADSWORTH 3-1861 ORDERS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 WEST 187TH ST. NEW YORK CITY
Near Ft. Washington Ave.

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

HUGUENOT PARK
Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
Summer prices still in force.
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream
Weissglass
Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

NEW DORP
Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

PORT RICHMOND
Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond, S. I. Tel. Gib. 2-2413

PEEKSKILL
W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front
For Decoration Day
WHITE HAND BAGS
$1.00 to $2.95
WASHABLE
The John R. Jones Store
12-16 North Division Street

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Peter's Beauty Salon
Private Entrance for Ladies
Adjoining Barber Shop
Telephone 474
1007 Park St. Circle Peekskill, N. Y.

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM
Permanent Wave Specialist
Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0559 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MOBERG JR., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

A. ARCHIGIAN
Interior Decorating - Upholstering
31 Fifth Avenue Pelham 0380

Upholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Shades, Awnings, Chairs Caned, Furniture Repaired and Polished.

POUGHKEEPSIE

PANAMEX
Matched Accessories in Tropical Colors
Blouses, Hats, Bags, Flowers, Scarfs, Belts, Jewelry
LUCKEY PLATT & Co.
National Cotton Week
Cotton DRESSES $1.98 to $7.95
Bathing Suits—Beachwear
LINEN SUITS—JIGGER COATS
BAUER'S 260 MAIN STREET

Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS
B & M Food Market
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen, Fruits Vegetables
469 MAIN STREET
PHONE 6160
Summer Furniture for Your Camp

The Wallace Co.
Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

ROCHESTER
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9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1875
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
38 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

SENECA PRINTING CO.
Edward J. Gardner Prop.
Main 5658
183 St. Paul Street

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

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By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Dinners—Suppers 12-8

Chase Brothers Company
The Rochester Nurseries
Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Plants at Our Garden Stores
2045 East Ave. and 509 Chili Ave.
Also expert landscape service

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones Milk Shake or Soda.
BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
SEALTEST PRODUCTS
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY, NBC Red Network, 8 to 9.

SWP HOUSE PAINT

The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this spring.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
53 STATE STREET MAIN 1517
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow.
We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

DYERS Becki DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials, Etc.
Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Ave., near Ardsley Road
PHONE SCARSDALE 2096

For Your Printing
PRINTER Wick
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

Barnard's Pharmacy
7 GARTH ROAD TEL. SC 3443-3482
Max Factor Cosmetics
Deltah Balanced Make-up
Delicious Sundaes—Sodas and Sandwiches served at our fountain and Luncheonette Lounge

Marcel de Paris
COIFFEUR DIPLOMÉ
Permanent Wave Expert
SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2250

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

The De Lorme GOWN SHOP
65 GARTH ROAD Telephone Scars. 4584
Announces a showing of Daytime and Evening Gowns at the Orienta Beach Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Tuesday, June 8th. Reservations.

Depole Produce Market
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
We stock many Monitor advertised items including
Heinz Food Products 57 VARIETIES

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Machineless Permanents
Zotos $10 - Jamal $6.50
Vapor Marcel $5.00
Duart Waves $3 - $4 - $5 - $6
TEL. 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.
MARTHA CRIPPEN BEAUTY SALON

The Idamae Shoppe
"Irresistable" you'll say, when you see the new line of
NELLY DON'S
Cotton Dresses—$1.98 to $5.98
Silk Dresses—$5.98 to $10.98
525 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

COMPLETE SELECTION IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
Onondaga Wall Paper & Paint Co.
227 W. WATER ST. PHONE 2-7716

Westinghouse Refrigerator
Kitchen Proved
ALEX. F. JONES ELECTRIC CO.
246 W. WASHINGTON ST.

SOCONY
TIRES
BATTERIES
REPAIRING
TOWING
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

WILSON
Mutual Insurance
Fire, Auto — All Lines
Dividend Paying Companies
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

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INCORPORATED
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Picture Framing
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WOOD GLASS CO.
Paints — Oils
Varnishes
127 James St. Tel. 2-1107

GRACE M. SCUTT
Harper Method Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing, Manicuring
Clark Music Bldg. Tel. 2-2775

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
of Hartford Conn.

Quinlan's
Flowers
366 South Warren Tel. 2-7139

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
New and Used Cars
We need used cars. Special liberal allowance on your car.
E. L. VAN KOUGHNET
(With Gilmour Motors)
2665 JAMES STREET TEL. 3-9134

UTICA

You are always fashionably dressed if your clothes come from
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
COATS $16.95 to $139
SUITS $16.95 to $110
DRESSES, $6.98 to $69.50

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3178
208 GENESEE ST.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Fancy Young Broilers—
2 to 2½ lbs ..... 25c lb.
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N.Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

NORGE
Refrigeration
Concentrator Ranges
Automatic Washers
Duotrol Ironers
Notarius Appliance Co.
135 E. POST Rd.—WP 9598

C. R. WALLAUER & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Ph. White Plains 1453 Ph. Port Chester 3912

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Gifts for Weddings
Useful Items by Chase in Chromium and Copper, Lamps, Clocks and all Electric Appliances.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012

COURT HOUSE BARBER SHOP
M. ANTHONY
Individual
Haircutting and Shaving
COURTESY SERVICE Established in 1900
5 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 1520

Palm Beach Suits.....$16.75
Sanforized-Shrunk
Slacks for Sports Wear..$1.95 up
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESTCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

New Spring and Summer DRESSES from $6.95
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

PROJANSKYS
Completely Insured
FUR STORAGE
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

Carhart Beauty Salon
(Over 25 Years' Experience)
PERMANENT WAVES
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
"Seat for One, Gentlemen!"

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Last Round-Up

—Elderman in Washington Post
The Old Man of the Mountain

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle
Laid but Not Hatched

—Page in Louisville Courier Journal
Progress in Aviation

Worth Knowing

THE U.S. AND CANADA HAVE A TOTAL OF 5,700 YACHTS AND 654 YACHT CLUBS

Come With Me To Mexico

23

Sam Brown Belt

Every soldier knows the Sam Browne belt; and it will be no fault of mine if every traveler into Mexico does not know the Sam Brown belt—the 50 square miles centering at Huichihuayán (Wee-chee-wy-ahn'). You may miss the village; but keep your eyes to the left near kilometer 410, and you will see a rambling combination store, restaurant, tourist camp, filling station, menagerie, and "botanical garden." You will see the name SAM BROWN on the sign.

Now Sam is a delightfully frank, enthusiastic, raw-boned westerner who came down to this country some 23 years ago, and began buying coffee—it being intensely grown by the Indians on their mountainside patches throughout the district. He hurried down from Arizona; but I didn't ask him why—it isn't polite.

Back in San Antonio, Col. Bill Furlong had told me that all one has to do is to go to the door and yell, "Hey, Sam!" So I carried out the instructions. An Indian boy came running, and he was followed by a comely but startled Indian woman; and after making sure that neither of them could wait on me, they deployed and undertook a search out in the "garden." Back came the word that I was to join Sam out there.

Now I have been escorted through the world-famous Magnolia Gardens by both Mr. and Mrs. C. Norwood Hastie; J. J. Pringle Smith himself has pointed out to me the glories of the Middleton Place gardens; none other than Benjamin R. Kittredge has explained to me the past, present, and hopes for the future of that other-worldly Cypress Garden; and I have strolled with Walter D. Bellingrath through that magnificent charm spot of the South, the Bellingrath Gardens—owners who have given glowing expression to loving lives in gardens that are known the world around. But for plain, unadulterated enthusiasm over his garden, good old Sam wins the crocheted horse!

When Sam learned that I was a friend of Colonel Bill's, he waxed even more enthusiastic; and his first official act was to go racing back to my car and demand that the womenfolks join us on the personally conducted tour through the garden. It isn't much larger than the ordinary backyard, but crammed in it were coffee bushes in every stage of growth; over there was a papaya tree, one of the huge dangling fruits of which Sam creased with a fingernail to show how the pepsin (really papain) comes out a-dripping; yonder was a tree with vanilla beans. Now we stopped to inspect an aguacate (ah-wah-cah'-tay) tree—avocado, or alligator pear, to you. Next we had to sample the marble-size fruits of the Indian tomato vine.

Of course I had known that banana bunches really grow just the opposite from the way the grocer hangs them up; but I was glad to have Sam point out on the various trees how the bunches form. First there is a giant bud, about the size and color of an elongated coconut; then a few petals will peel back, revealing a circle of tiny nondescript blossoms; and these blossoms gradually develop into an upward-pointing, gravity-defying fringe of bananas. Then back will peel more petals, and another row of bananas takes form, etc., etc.

On we went, now stopping to pet a deer, now pausing to gape at a wild boar, now at a tigrillo—first cousin to a mountain lion.

Of course you will want to price some of the things he has for sale; those fancy machetes (with leather scabbards) are 6 pesos; the substantial huaraches (Indian sandals) vary between 3 pesos and 6; the Indian blankets are 5—and remember, a peso is only 28 cents!

Don't fail to drop in on my friend Sam!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Joquin Setani on daily discourse forms the basis of today's cryptographic problem:

"JXQLKSNOZTXQ NYXPAE FK ATCK O NOAOE, JXURXNKE XB LOSTXPN TQHSKETKQZN, OQE IKAA NZTSSKE ITZY NOAZ, XTA, OQE LTQKHOS."

Factual Figuring

(Attention, class in zoology!) To the number of tentacles on an octopus —— add the number of arms or rays usually found on a starfish ——; subtract the number of horns on an oryx —— multiply by the number of feet on an okapi ——, and divide by the number of legs on an egret ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Sand Springs, Okla., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing HANDS to POWER in 8 moves.

How High Is the Tree?

A tree casts a shadow 44 feet long when a stump three feet high casts a shadow two feet long. How high is the tree?

Correct Terms

A reader from George School, Penna., shares the following classification for groups of animals. The first has been checked. Can you correctly classify the others?

1	bevy	lions	
2	gaggle	wolves	
3	kit	quail	✓
4	pack	monkeys	
5	pride	snipe	
6	span	geese	
7	flick	elk	
8	wisp	horses	
9	gang	pigeons	
10	troop	rabbits	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

'An 'Arboreal 'H'

Monitor Camera Club
From Alma Fraser, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This Unusual Tree Formation Is at Kincardineshire, Scotland

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Model Boats

A model-boat hobby has been made the means of completing his education for one young man. He does not make the usual ornament models for mantels. His models are of sloops and other pleasure sailing craft. The hulls are carved from mahogany and other hard woods. They never exceed six inches in length.

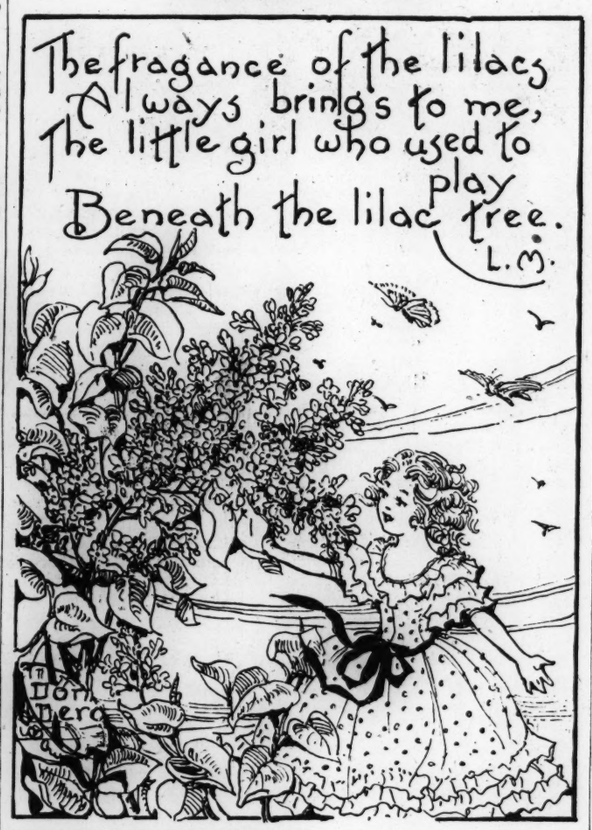
When the hull has been completed it is cut in half lengthwise and mounted on a highly polished background of wood or chromium. The sails are also carved from a light-colored wood and mounted so that they stand away from the background. When the whole model is mounted it presents the effect of a raised silhouette.

These silhouetted models are mounted with heavy bases and are used as bookends, or they may be used as wall decorations.—A. W. L., Newton Center, Mass.

Quotation for Today

GIVE every man thine ear, but few thy voice; take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.—SHAKESPEARE.

Sunbonnet Sue



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Patience

Have patience with all things, but chiefly patience with yourself.

Do not lose courage by considering your own imperfections, but instantly set about remedying them; every day begin the task anew.—Francis de Sales.

'Aim

Carlyle was once talking with a friend, and asked him what his aim in life was.

The young man replied that he had none.

"Get one, then," said Carlyle, sharply.—Kate L. Gates.

In Lighter Vein

Proof

The schoolteacher had been telling her pupils something about George Washington.

"Now," she said, "can anyone tell me which Washington was—a great general or a great admiral?"

The small son of a seaman raised his hand and she signaled him to speak.

"He was a great general," said the boy. "I saw a picture of him crossing the Delaware—and no great admiral would put out from shore standing up in a skiff."

Both Ways

At the armistice, two chaplains who had been in the same mess took leave of each other at the London station. One was Church of England and the other was Presbyterian.

"Well," said one of them, "it has been good to have worked with you all these months. We have been doing the Lord's work—you in your way and I in His."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Two Impossibilities

"You and the wife fixed your holidays yet?"

"No, but I've made one or two hopeless suggestions."—London Evening News.

Helping Hand

"Now you know what a helping hand is, don't you?"

"Yes; it's what my bridge partner never has!"

Ambitions for Him

"What are you studying now?" fondly asked the new-rich mother of her youngest son.

"We have just begun the study of molecules," he answered.

For a moment she looked blank; then a gleam of interest showed in her eyes. "I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," she exclaimed eagerly. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't keep it in his eye."

Needle's Eye

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. H. R. Spelman, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

A Rock Formation in the Black Hills, South Dakota

Odds and Ends

No Substitute for Wooden Crosstie

No satisfactory substitute has ever been developed for the wooden crosstie, under railway tracks. This is unusual inasmuch as most industrial equipment has been improved at one time or other.

Food Bill

A survey of the 11 American lines that serve meals on planes discloses the fact that aerial catering last year cost close to $500,000.

Brass in Boats

More than 1,000,000 brass screws are contained in a modern 40-foot motor cruiser. Most of them are in the hull of the boat.

Rose Perfume

Arkansas has extensive rose gardens which are used principally for making perfumes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Shirts From Big

Livermore Falls, Maine

A mother whose children have all grown up sat looking over a pile of her husband's shirts. Some had cuffs frayed beyond all turning; some had a break in the material just below the collar in front; others had a hole where an elbow had been too insistent; but they all had so much good material that she disliked to tear them up for cleaning cloths.

She finally decided to make little shirts from the big ones, and give them to a near-by orphanage. She accordingly obtained a pattern and a few spools of thread, and embarked upon an enterprise that has kept her busy and happy ever since. Her husband laughingly declares that she can't wait for his shirts to wear out, but confiscates perfectly good ones; and that when she buys him new shirts, it is always with an eye to what would make over attractively for little boys!

Her method is as follows: First, cut the man's shirt apart on all seams, leaving the front with the buttons and button-holes intact; then cut out the small shirt—fronts from fronts, backs from backs, sleeves from sleeves, and collars from the tails. She uses a size 8 pattern, with sport style collar, because experience has shown that this will fit boys of ages varying from 6 to 10.

It takes her a little over an hour and a half to produce one small shirt that will give a great deal of pleasure, and plenty of wear, to its new owner.

Daily Anecdote

'A Namesake

To a Christian mission in China many years ago came a young Chinese father with his baby son. He desired that the child be christened and given the name of "Moo Dee."

The missionary had never heard a Chinese name like that, and asked the father its origin.

"I have heard of great man who love Jesus and obey his words," he replied. "People call him 'Moo Dee.' In our language 'Moo' means 'love' and 'Dee' means 'God.' Want my boy love the Lord Jesus and keep his commandments."

The child was accordingly christened "Moo Dee," in honor of Dwight L. Moody, the beloved evangelist.

Brevities

Detroit News: The "drive-in" movie for motorists in Los Angeles sounds attractive. But we suppose the usual late-coming truck stumbles over your bumper.

Humorist: The latest portrait of a society hostess depicts her in a graceful skating pose. We understand that the picture was completed in a very few sittings.

Whitewright (Texas) Sun: Politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts.

Milwaukee Journal: With an Austrian device, people become invisible, but one still hears their voices. Over here that is called back-seat driving.

Montreal Herald: It wouldn't hurt any if the colleges would work their way through some of the students.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Conversation should be like a salad, composed of various ingredients, and well stirred with salt, oil, and vinegar."

Factual Figuring: 8 plus 5, minus 2, times 4, divided by 2, equals 22.

Letter Changing: Hands, lands, lanes, liner, liver, lover, lower, power.

How High Is the Tree?: 66 feet.

Correct Terms: Bevy—quail; gaggle—geese; kit—pigeons; pack—wolves; pride—lions; span—horses; flick—rabbits; wisp—snipe; gang—elk; troop—monkeys.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Narrow-Mindedness, in Fact*

By LE PELLEY

I GOT ONLY FIFTY IN MY SPELLING TEST TODAY —
PERHAPS I CAN ASSIST YOU A LITTLE !—
THE TROUBLE HERE IS THAT I PUT TWO "Z's" IN BUSINESS INSTEAD OF ONE —
THE TROUBLE IS THERE ARE NO "Z's" IN BUSINESS AT ALL !!
AND LOOK—YOU HAVE SPELLED EXAMINATION ONE WAY AT THE TOP OF YOUR PAPER AND ANOTHER WAY IN THE TEST —
PERSONALLY I THINK THAT'S WHAT'S WRONG WITH MODERN EDUCATION
I THINK IT SHOWS LACK OF ORIGINALITY TO KNOW ONLY ONE WAY TO SPELL A WORD —
MEECHUM!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Out of Gas*

By THE HAGERS

A WINDING ROAD BEFORE ME LAY, DESERTED AT THE CLOSE OF DAY.
THE SUN SET. IT WAS GETTING DARK WHEN TED DROVE UP WITH THIS REMARK:
"HELLO THERE, WADDLES! I SEE YOU APPARENTLY ENJOY THIS VIEW."
"I DID TWO HOURS AGO. ALAS! I'VE STAYED BECAUSE I'M OUT OF GAS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Congressional Initiative

IS CONGRESS finding itself again? Is the initiative shifting somewhat from the White House to the Capitol? And what kind of leadership is likely to develop in Congress? Events of the last few days have thrown considerable light on these questions which may help Americans to know what to expect from their government.

The revolt in the House of Representatives over the $1,500,000,000 relief bill is illuminating if not surprising. Despite every effort of its leaders, the House on Tuesday stampeded with amendments which earmark and restrict the use of more than a third of this amount in ways which the Administration definitely does not want.

Added to the blocking of the court plan and to the biting and sarcastic remarks recently on the President's veto of a $5,000,000 grant for the New York World's Fair—remarks which a few months ago would have sounded in Washington like "lese majesty"—this action discloses a distinctly new independence in Congress.

This independence is far from complete and is likely to manifest itself in ways not always pleasing. Some of the resistance has more in it than unselfish care for the Constitution. For instance, several of the leading Democratic senators opposing the President on the court had been dissatisfied with the treatment they had received from the Administration on patronage or other matters. And in the revolt over relief there is a mixture of motives. Eagerness for pork barrel appropriations for interests or localities which they favor is as manifest among congressmen as is any sincere desire for economy.

Coupled with the partial and sometimes selfish revolt in Congress are some illuminating figures published this week on the Fortune and Gallup polls, which show a sharp decline in the President's popularity. These surveys show that in his Supreme Court drive the President, for perhaps the first time, has put forward an unpopular measure and one which is increasingly lessening his own hold on the people.

Most independent observers will welcome these still slight signs of a return to balance in American government. Even those who recognize that some leadership from the Executive is essential for effective national action under the American system will be glad to see Congress taking more initiative. Apparently legislation is still prepared by Administrative experts without sufficient consultation with the legislators. And certainly log-rolling, pork-barrel tactics in Congress cannot be relied upon for either genuine economy, sound leadership. Congress must show more willingness to study and weed out the mass of legislative projects which is confusing the country.

Yet there are signs of real independence both in the country and in Congress. They should be recognized and applauded.

Sea Stylists in Suspense

THOSE to whom the sea has ever been synonymous with a certain rollicking robustness, carrying with it a fine unconcern of conventionalities, sartorially speaking, will find small cause for congratulation in the word, relayed from London, that British seamen have won their battle for better braces. Especially since it relates, not to an effort to improve traditionally superior Saxon seamanship, but implies rather a letdown, a striking of colors to the inexorable invasion of maritime modernity—a tearing apart of tradition implanted by such able tellers of sea tales as Robert Louis Stevenson of "Treasure Island" fame, and watered during later years chiefly by means of high school interpretations of that dreadnought among musical dramas, the "H. M. S. Pinafore" of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan.

In the sphere of shipping, it appears, there are braces and braces, such as bringing the yards to either side of the vessel for the purpose of facilitating or impeding progress, as the case may be, and even this maritime maneuvering was not without its aura of adventure. But the "braces" involved in this issue are nothing more nor less than sailors' suspenders, a device undoubtedly utilitarian, but nevertheless detracting definitely from the glamorous garb which weavers of romance have led us to associate with the sea. When did sailors discard the bright brass-buckled belts which they had worn since the days of Drake in favor of braces? The date is problematical, but since the admiralty fleet order relates that "requests for better braces . . . would be met with the introduction of a new type in due course," the impression prevails that it is not exactly an innovation.

But, innovation or not, it will require a long time for the reading and listening public to accustom itself to seeing a "Long John" Silver in suspenders or a vocalizing "Dick Deadeye," who through the imposition of this "landlubbery" accessory, is spared the necessity of giving the time-honored hitch to his bell-bottomed trousers.

Labor Against Labor

THE cleavage between the Green and Lewis factions of American organized labor was from the first moment of its appearance more than a surface crack. Co-operation between the two leaders might have filled in the split. But nothing less than the cement of common understanding as to relative usefulness of both craft and industrial unions could permanently mend the breach.

Mass production has not yet developed to the extent of making obsolete the craft unions. But it has displaced the steady hand and experienced judgment with the robot tool and electric eye in many places, and so weakened the effectiveness of the demands of millions of workers. Thus disarmed, these workers—and those less skilled ones now finding employment where machines provide speed and accuracy once available only from the best of workmen—naturally sought refuge in a type of organization in which bargaining power could be exerted with something of the old force it had when employers required human ingenuity and had to pay for it.

If the fight between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. is to be carried on as a war of extinction as declared in the A. F. of L. conference in Cincinnati, the service of these two organizations to their own members, to labor as a whole and to the country, meanwhile may be greatly and unnecessarily impaired.

If it is to be a contest as to who shall be first, the two groups will be fighting a battle that is not theirs to fight. The relative importance of the craft and industrial unions will depend not on maneuvering for temporary gains at each other's expense under conditions introduced by the Wagner Act, but by the centralization or decentralization of industrial controls as a result of increased mass production or an increase in the field of usefulness for new manual skills. There is no doubt that present trends favor the industrial type of union.

In the labor field as well as in the field of industrial management and finance the tendency of groups to develop monopolies in their own behalf is fully illustrated. The clash between A. F. of L. forces and those of C. I. O. is in a sense a clash of monopolies. Only the sense that one or the other must monopolize the power inherent in organized labor can prolong a struggle that might well be settled by common recognition of the part each type of union can play in insuring a proper share of prosperity for the American workman.

Anglo-Japanese Kite-Flying

KITE-FLYING is a popular sport in Japan. And diplomatic kites are frequently flown through the newspapers. One of the latest trial balloons to be sent off in this way concerns the question of Anglo-Japanese relations. Nichi Nichi, one of the two largest Tokyo dailies, published a statement to the effect that Great Britain had made overtures to Japan for an agreement under which Britain would recognize Manchoukuo and the "special interests" of Japan in North China. Japan, in turn, would recognize Great Britain's vested interests in Central and South China, and the two countries would co-operate on an economic and financial program in China.

While the story, in this form, is almost certainly highly inaccurate, it is by no means without interest. For such an arrangement would commend itself to those moderate elements in Japan which do not believe that the shadowy benefits of the anti-communism pact which was signed with Germany afford adequate compensation for the markedly strained relations with the Soviet Union and the coolness which has developed with Great Britain and America.

Economically, Japan does not seem to be in a position at the present time to digest more than Manchoukuo, with perhaps a few modest side-bites in North China. When the shortage of steel in the Island Empire is so acute that new building must be stopped and exports of steel products, except to Manchoukuo, virtually forbidden, it is difficult to see how Japan could carry out any large-scale developments in other parts of China.

The final settlement of the Keelung affair, in which three British sailors were allegedly maltreated by the Japanese police while under detention, the visit of Prince and Princess Chichibu to London for the Coronation, and the flight of the Asahi airplane, Divine Wind, to London, may all be interpreted as good-will gestures in Great Britain's direction.

But it is unlikely England would make any formal overtures for a special Far Eastern understanding with Japan while its hands are tied by the League of Nations' resolution recommending non-recognition of Manchoukuo. It might, however, employ discreet good offices to promote better feeling between Japan and China if Japan gave clearer evidence of a willingness to respect China's territorial integrity and sovereignty (apart from Manchoukuo). This is to say, if Japan would liquidate the little puppet state of East Hopei, which could not have been created without the encouragement of the Japanese Army, and would permit Chinese customs officials to take effective measures against the inflow of smuggled goods in the ports of North China.

The Björndal Saga

Book News of the Day

LAST year, in "Beyond Sing the Woods," Trygve Gulbranssen began his chronicle of the Björndal family. His new novel, THE WIND FROM THE MOUNTAINS (New York: Putnam. $2.50), although complete in itself, continues the story, bringing the history of the family up through the first decades of the nineteenth century.

The changing economic and social conditions which characterized Europe during this period had unmistakable repercussions even in the remote Norwegian community where old Dag Björndal maintained his huge property in the style of a feudal barony. Mr. Gulbranssen's new chapter in the saga gives the first hints of the transformation which the ancient estate must undergo in order to keep pace with a changing world.

When the reader first met the Björndals, father and son, their vast holdings were self-sufficient, and their isolation merely contributed to their security; old Dag was content to spend his time amassing even greater fortunes for his family, while young Dag spent his time as huntsman and forester, more at home in the woods than within the confines of the gård. Life had few complications for them during those days when they dwelt securely in the independence which had come to them.

With the turn of the century, a gradual change takes place. Not only do the increasing economic pressure and social upheavals in the outside world begin to have their effect, but domestic difficulties as well tend to disrupt the household. Young Dag and his wife, Adelaide, allow antagonism and pride to interfere with the marriage they had entered upon in such happiness. The story of their fumbling attempts to regain the peace they had once known is narrated concomitantly with old Dag's efforts to keep his estate intact. These two aspects of the book complement each other neatly, and, in the end, the solution is seen to be the same in each case.

Old Dag, searching for an answer to his multifold problems, finally sees the selfishness of materialistic motives. Faith, trust and good will become the ultimate guiding forces in his life, and with this change in his outlook, with this substitution of humanity and love for arrogance, he learns what he must do. After many troubled years, his son and Adelaide come upon the same answer.

Because of the slower pace of the action and the more subjective nature of its material, "The Wind From the Mountains" does not have the sweep or power of the preceding volume. Nevertheless, the dignity and simplicity of Mr. Gulbranssen's style, his quiet humor, the sensitiveness of his characterizations and his graphic descriptions of the Norwegian forests and mountains make the present story continuously appealing. If its message is too obvious, with repetition sometimes dulling the effect, it is still one that may be pondered with profit. M. W. S.

Tares in the Wheat

School for Young Ladies

On a Scottish Island

"THEY are all written now," said Miss Cathy, and she laid down her pen thankfully. "Aye," responded Miss Alice, "but now that it is near the time, I just canna thole to let ten bairns come to Prize Day and get nothing."

"I've been thinking that, too," confessed Miss Ann. "It was different when most of them didna get prizes."

"We could use these wee bit books the shop sent us by mistake," went on Miss Alice. Then she added, adroitly, "It would spare us the fash of posting them back."

"But," expostulated Miss Cathy, "we canna be giving every pupil a prize! The parents would think we have a daft school."

"No, they wouldna. They'd all suppose their ain bairns were the deserving ones."

The School for Young Ladies, on the Scottish island, would soon be closing for the summer, and the three delightful sisters who ran it were preparing for the great event. Their niece, Annie, dropping in just then, inquired about the argument. They explained that the girls had done extra well in their studies, and so many second prizes had had to be given, that of the twenty-four children only ten would be receiving nothing.

"And it isna only the folk winning prizes who deserve them," insisted Miss Alice. "Take that fine lass Janie MacNab, for example. Book learning isna easy for her and she's always ahint the others, yet she keeps a cheery air about her and aye tries again."

"Aye," agreed Miss Ann, with loving insight, "Janie is successful as a person even if she isna as a scholar."

Miss Cathy yielded. "I'm glad you thought of that," she said. Drawing a slim volume toward her, she wrote, "To Janie—A Prize for Perseverance." "Now what for the others? The Blair twins—?"

"They should have prizes for wearing yon awful dresses their mother makes for them," laughed Annie. Her aunts nodded seriously.

"Folk would think her real clever for making them if she had to do it—but she doesna, and they're unco merry wee lasses not to be complaining."

The Blairs were the small daughters of the island banker—a large man who liked to buy new clothes oftener than his over-frugal wife approved. The discarded suit, she protested, was always as good as new, so instead of giving it away in its entirety, she kept back the trousers, and from them contrived queer stiff little frocks for the twins!

"We'll say 'A Prize for Good Nature' in their books," decided Miss Cathy. "Now there's Flora Gibb. She doesna like to study and apply herself, but she admires those that do."

"And she's aye glad to lend her pencils and things."

"'A Prize for Helpfulness' to Flora. Now Lucy Innis?"

There was a silence while each one tried to think of a reason why Lucy should be presented with a prize. Finally Miss Ann said, "She has nice genteel manners." Whereupon Miss Cathy wrote promptly, "To Lucy—A Prize for Deportment."

At this moment, Sarah, the maid who had been with the sisters for twenty-odd years, entered with a tray, and carried it into the deep wide "oriel" from which so lovely a view was to be had of the village and the bay, the neighboring islands and the distant peaks. Longing glances followed her as she arranged the details of the customary afternoon tea, but no one rose. It was agreed—no matter how enticing were the crumpets—that the task must be finished now.

These five, however, proved troublesome. Not one of them represented anything for which a prize might be awarded. Suddenly Annie snapped her fingers jubilantly, exclaiming, "I know what to do. Don't say what the prize is for. Just put down. 'To Jean—a Prize.' 'To Meg—a Prize.' And so on. If you don't say what it is for, they can all have the same inscription."

Her aunts gazed at her admiringly.

"I'm thankful that's done," declared Miss Alice, "even if it does mean cold tea today."

It didn't, however. Sarah reappeared unexpectedly.

"Yon's naught but the empty cosie on the stand," she informed them, sternly. "I wasna going to hae my guid tea spoilt while ye fechted wi' the books. When ye're ready to sit doon til't, I'll bring it ben the hoose, but no' a meenute sooner."

Chuckling happily over the kindly little trick, they assured her they were ready that very moment, and Sarah whisked in businesslike manner from the room. M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Summer Playgrounds

By Frank L. Perrin

THE title of this, casually set down, reminds me that perhaps I have been somewhat remiss in not offering at least a word of apology to the friend in Florida who I circumstantially intimated was given to exaggeration when speaking of the opportunities for practicing or displaying the piscatorial arts in and upon the waters adjacent to his West Coast home city. The revelation of his absolute truthfulness came to us on the day the test was made, in such overwhelming and convincing abundance that even the recollection that any doubt had ever arisen escaped my attention until days after the brief vacation was ended. There is no need for reiteration upon his part, or even of any reference to past doubts.

This amende, more or less honorable, having been made, thought is free to travel unhampered and untroubled to vacation grounds and scenes elsewhere, this being the season for such vagrant wanderings. The stories of vacations past and vacations to come need no plot to make them grippingly interesting. And in this broad land of ours there are so many places to choose from that actually it makes little difference in which direction our fancy turns or our swiftly moving trains, automobiles or steamboats take us. Always at the end of the journey, and along the way, there are spots where there are lakes, or rivers, or mountains, or woods which beckon and attract. Wherever we tarry, either from impulse or by prearrangement, there, awaiting us, is the bounty of beauty and color and rugged comfort which we have sought.

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Actually, as we stop to consider it, we discover that summer vacations are a comparatively new institution in the experience of an unmistakably adult generation. "When we were very young," if you remember, vacations were only for school and college students and their teachers. Those charged with the responsibility of providing homes and food for those unemployed, and salaries for the teachers, found no time, in the economy of an earlier period, for recreation and relaxation.

There has been a welcome and wholesome emancipation from the belief that those who work gainfully, whether in offices or factories or upon farms or in out-of-door trades are untiring machines. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." So said Poor Richard or someone equally wise. This may not be literally true. It may not be that those of earlier generations were more inclined to dullness than some of their emancipated descendants. Comparisons are not in order. But they did miss a lot of fun and were denied, because of custom or sheer necessity, many of the helpful pleasures and simple diversions which we of today enjoy.

Getting back, for a moment, to the broad Gulf waters off the western coast of Florida, the fact is impressed that upon such a day as that in which our sturdy launch took us beyond the breakwater and for miles out upon the blue waters out of sight of land except for the dim tower of a single skyscraper, it would require a long journey in some undisclosed direction to discover a more picturesque setting.

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Not in recent years, previous to this, had such an opportunity presented itself, with everything made to order, as it were, for the impromptu outing. It may have been because of the perfection of the whole thing, and because of a desire long unrealized, that the charm of it all appeared so convincingly and that the realization was so satisfying. It was the habit of farmers and stockmen, in the early days of the middle western country, when they desired to habituate newly-acquired cattle, horses or sheep to new surroundings or new homes, to keep them away from water for ten or twelve hours, and then to allow them to drink their fill. The theory, which was probably more than a fiction, was that the strangers would thus become thoroughly wonted to the new habitat.

I am inclined to believe that something of the same process works equally well with humans. We cling tenaciously to accustomed pleasant environments. Thus home comes to be the sweetest and most desired spot. There we are satisfied, not because our material needs are generously supplied, but because it is only there that no longings break the sense of completeness.

But this same home is dearer after the brief absences which planned or enforced vacations bring. The horizons broaden through new experiences. New values are realized. The sense of inhibition which too close application to alloted duties imposes is dissipated and disappears in the realization of a new freedom earned by the cheerful accomplishment of our daily work.

The Wide Horizon

America's Part in Peacemaking

By Felix Morley

[First of Two Articles]

[From an Address Before the American Academy of Political and Social Science]

IT IS now over twenty-three centuries since the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, in which oligarchic Sparta and democratic Athens sought successfully for nearly a generation to destroy the glory that was Greece. Yet this war, so far back in ancient history that even its name is unfamiliar to many of us today, is now in many of its fundamental aspects being repeated in Spain. . . .

It is well for us to realize that there is nothing new in a form of hostility which is ideological rather than national in its basis. Sparta and Athens fought each other not as exponents of the modern concept of statehood but essentially because each thought its social order was menaced by the inferior pattern agreeable to its rival. So it was with all the religious wars and indeed practically all organized conflicts down to the rise of the modern nation state. But the present recurrence of this primitive form of struggle, as exemplified by the world antagonism of the fascist and communist ideas, seems new to our civilization. . . .

From the introverted American viewpoint a large part of the world today appears as a ghastly exaggeration of the meaningless quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. . . . But the quarrels of Europe are not as meaningless as they sometimes appear. And even if they were, the isolationist attitude would be definitely impossible for the United States as we know it and as most of us wish to see it maintained. To everyone who realizes how intimately the very fiber of our society is connected with the outside world, it is evident that this country must, in its own behalf, do something in behalf of international solidarity. What it can do is another question. . . .

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The impossibility of either economic or of financial isolation really answers the question of whether or not political isolation is feasible. But there are many who have no realization of this. An eminent Republican Senator has recently been advocating mandatory neutrality legislation as "insulation" for the United States. . . . There is no insulation by legislation against the infiltration of political ideas. . . .

There is also a moral factor, and it is important, which makes our participation in the effort to maintain peace inevitable. Even if it were economically . . . and politically possible, many Americans would be unwilling to fold their hands while the world sinks into a period comparable to the Dark Ages. . . .

In the first place, it is not in character for the American people to be indifferent to the world about them. . . . In the second place, there is a growing national realization that power and responsibility are inseparable. . . . The maintenance of power demands an increasing acceptance of political responsibility in the world community. It seems foreordained, therefore, that the United States will continue to work for peace. . . .

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The League of Nations, as an effective body for safeguarding peace, has clearly broken down. That outcome is not due to any fundamental mistake in the formulation of the Geneva instrumentality. The idea in the minds of Woodrow Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, and the others who drafted the Covenant was as logical as it was essentially simple. On the assumption that the war had really made the world safe for democracy, it was reasoned that democratic nationalism should lead to a form of federation. . . .

If that assumption had been true, there would have been no occasion for criticism of the organic law of the League of Nations. . . . The world confederation which the Covenant sought to set up was of the loosest possible character. . . . The League was designed not as a permanent union but as a purely voluntary association. It is a diplomatic and not a governmental instrument. The setbacks which the League has suffered since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria are not due to any constitutional defects, but fundamentally to the demonstrated fallacy of the assumption that the world had been made safe for democracy. The obvious evidence to support this assertion is found in the fact that it is the undemocratic nations which have found the Geneva experiment most unsatisfactory. It is an ironic political accident that the abstention of the United States, in spite of its loyalty to the democratic ideal, has also been one of the factors of the collapse. . . .

It is my belief that the dictatorships of today are much weaker, and the democracies much stronger, than may appear to be the case on the surface. But pending the proof of this, it is necessary to conclude that the League of Nations, for as long a period as the world is divided into two antagonistic political systems, is not likely to fulfill its earlier promise. . . .

In spite of the failures at Geneva, it has been clearly demonstrated that practical and mutually profitable co-operation between democracies of fairly equal power is entirely feasible. And it is interesting to see how clearly this basic fact has been seized upon by the people of this country. Recently the Institute of Public Opinion conducted a poll to examine the popularity of various foreign countries with the American public. Of those polled, 55 per cent placed England first, while 11 per cent selected France as their favorite country.